AUGUST, 1937

THE CRISIS

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1937

FROM LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE

(One of the 2,688 graduates of 1936-37—See page 230)

NEWS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

26th Annual Education Number

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THE CRISIS

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A Record of the Darker Races

ROY WILKINS, Editor

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Volume 44, No. 8 *Whole No. 320*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

Due to circumstances over which THE CRISIS had no control, the article on the Negro worker and the C.I.O. by John P. Davis was not presented this month, but will be a feature of the September issue.

•

Also in the September number will be another article in the series on Africa and world politics by George Padmore of London.

•

There will be an interesting article by V. V. Oak entitled "Our Aimless Business Education," in which our institutions are taken to task for the preparation they give students to enter Negro business.

•

In an early issue will be an article on old time Negro harness horse trainers and racers, by P. W. L. Jones.

•

This year THE CRISIS will combine its annual children's number with a special youth number. The young people, from toddling babies to our college youths, will be featured in the December issue. Photographs and other material must be in THE CRISIS office by November 1.

•

In an early fall issue will be a short piece by G. James Fleming on Charles E. Hall, the expert in Negro statistics in the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

M. Lafayette Harris is president of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

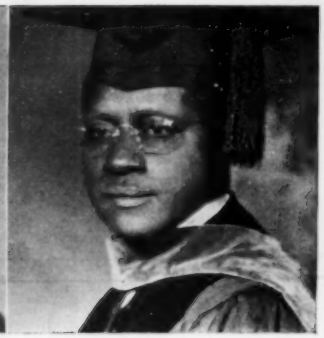
•

Jesse A. Reed, jr., is a student at the University of Chicago and is the reporter for the Iota (University of Chicago) chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

W. Edward Farrison
Ph.D.
Ohio State

Henry Cooke Hamilton
Ph.D.
University of Cincinnati

William Henry Robinson
Ph.D.
Boston University



Joseph C. Carroll
Ph.D.
Ohio State

The American Negro in College, 1936-1937

THIS issue is the twenty-sixth annual education number published by THE CRISIS and covers information for the school year 1936–37. It must be emphasized once again, as it has been in the past, that this information is not complete since THE CRISIS has to depend upon volunteer information from registrars and interested individuals. We do not have the resources to engage even a temporary staff to make this compilation as accurate as possible.

Many graduates this year, as in years past, prefer to have no mention made of their accomplishments. Several of the leading universities in the North and the West do not keep enrollment by race and thus are not able to furnish THE CRISIS with any information.

The information we have secured shows that Howard university, in Washington, D. C., continues to be the largest Negro university with an enrollment of 2,116 and 226 graduates from all departments of the university. Other colleges with large enrollments are Tennessee A. and I., at Nashville; Prairie View, in Texas; Hampton Institute, in Virginia; and Virginia State, at Petersburg.

The graduate department of Atlanta university conferred 48 advanced degrees.

Our figures indicate that 22,045 students were enrolled in Negro colleges and universities during the school year and 2,241 of them received the bachelor degree. This total does not include those who received the master degree or professional degrees.

Ohio State university, at Columbus, continues to have the largest enrollment of colored students in a mixed university. This year the total is 422. Ohio State had 12 Negro graduates receiving the bachelor degree and 16 receiving higher degrees: master of arts, 7; master of sciences, 4; doctor of medicine, 2; bachelor of law, 1; master of business administration, 1; doctor of philosophy, 1.

According to the reports made to THE CRISIS, there were 2,688 Negro graduates including those with professional and graduate degrees.

This year the following persons were given the degree of doctor of philosophy: William Henry Robinson, Boston university; Joseph C. Carroll, Ohio State university; W. Edward Farrison, Ohio State university; Harold Dadford West, University of Illinois; William Milton Bright, University of Illinois; Edward Lee Harris, University of Pittsburgh; Charlotte E. Crawford, Yale university; Henry Hamilton, University of Cincinnati.

There were 162 degrees of master of arts and sciences conferred by mixed and Negro institutions combined.

From their professional schools Howard university graduated 78 and Meharry Medical College 63. Detailed information and statistics:

Lawrence A. Davis
Ranking Student
Arkansas State

Castle Catherine Williams
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

Richard Barksdale
Cum laude
Bowdoin

Mabel L. Robinson
Mus.B.
Boston

Minnie Elizabeth O'Hara
Honor Student
Talladega

Thelma Qualls
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Frank Garvin Yerby
Ranking Student
Paine

Gwendolyn B. Clarke
Honor Student
Hampton Institute

Neill Orlanda Crosslin
Ranking Student
Bethune-Cookman

Manet Fowler, B.S.
Joyce Kilmer prize in journalism
New York University

George Raymond Reed, who was graduated *summa cum laude* from the college of liberal arts at Howard university, was the highest honor student.

Miss Ruth Magdalene Stuart was the ranking student at Tennessee A. and I. college.

George Harrison Williams was the highest honor student at Prairie View State college.

William Fauntleroy Goins, Jr., and Gwendolyn Beatrice Clarke were the ranking students at Hampton Institute.

Miss Estella K. Hill was graduated with honors from Wiley College.

Miss Marie Dorothy Boswell was the ranking student at Virginia State college.

Miss Ruth Blanche White was the highest honor student at Tuskegee Institute.

Virgil Calvin Stroud was graduated with honors from Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.

Miss Alice Louise Walker was the ranking student at Alabama State Teachers college.

Miss Florence Adelaide Rivers was graduated with honors from Morris-Brown university.

Allard Albert Allston was the highest honor student at State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, S. C.

Miss Selena Augustine Joseph was graduated with honors from Southern university.

Ratha Yokley was the highest ranking student at Kentucky State Industrial college.

Miss Katherine C. Coleman was graduated *summa cum laude* from West Virginia State college.

Miss Virginia N. Dortch was graduated with honors from LeMoyne college.

Miss Alice Byrd Brown was the highest honor student at Lane college.

Miss Annie Laurie King was the ranking student at Clark university, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Youra Thelma Qualls was graduated *magna cum laude* from Fisk university.

Lawrence Arnett Davis was the highest honor student at Arkansas State College for Negroes.

Arthur Hanser Booth was the ranking student at Lincoln university, Mo. Miss Margaret Virginia Goble was class salutatorian.

John Hankerson was the highest honor student at Georgia State college.

Miss Castle Catherine Williams and Miss Ethel Doris Johnson were the highest ranking students graduating from Johnson C. Smith university.

Miss Lanese Sametta Ivory was the highest ranking student at Philander Smith college.

John Thomas Flippen was the honor student at Bluefield Teachers college.

Miss Frances Ethlynde Johnson was graduated with honors from Spelman college.

Benjamin Ingersoll was the ranking student at Morehouse college.

Miss Margaret Roberson was graduated with honors from Bennett College for Women.

At Meharry Medical college Frank W. Claytor had the highest average for his four years in medicine; Karl H. Henry had the highest average in dentistry; LeRoy B. Crawford had the highest average in pharmacy and Miss Clara B. Miller had the highest average in nurse training.

Miss Lois Gwendolyn Morton was graduated with honors from Louisville Municipal College for Negroes.

Miss Zerline Estelle Bright was the highest honor student graduating from Dillard university. Straight college has merged with New Orleans university to form Dillard university.

Robert Nathaniel Joyner was the ranking student at Lincoln university, Pa.

Miss Ruth Ann Roberts was graduated with honors from Knoxville college.

Arthur Marshall, Jr., was the highest honor student at Livingstone college. Miss Carolease Faulkner was also an honor graduate.

Claflin university graduated three students *magna cum laude*. They are the Misses Rossie Juanita Brower, Mabel Estell Roberson and Marian Maxine Sulton.

Ernest Andrew Smith was graduated with honors from Rust college.

Frank Garvin Yerby was the highest honor student at Paine college.

Miss Mabel Ward and Felmon Harvey were graduated with honor from Paul Quinn college.

Robert W. Harrison was graduated *magna cum laude* from Tougaloo college.

Miss Blanche Hamilton Curtis was the highest honor student at Florida A. and M. college.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Cline was graduated with honors from State college, Dover, Dela.

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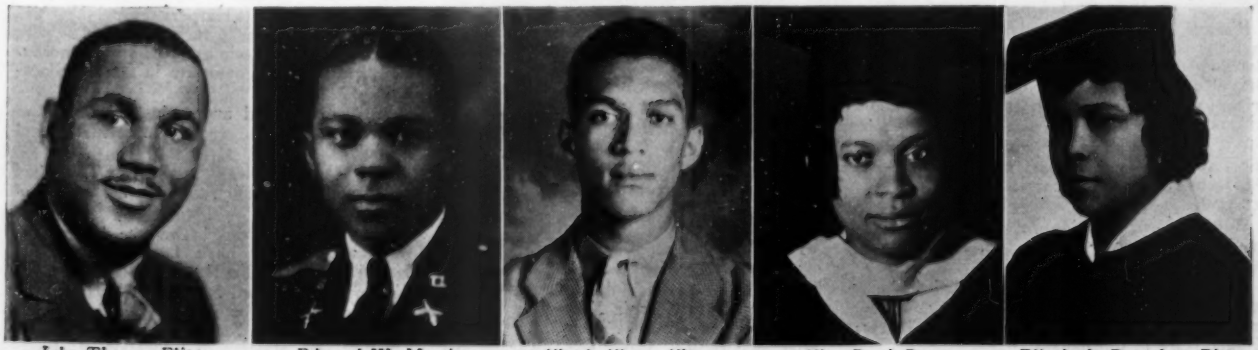


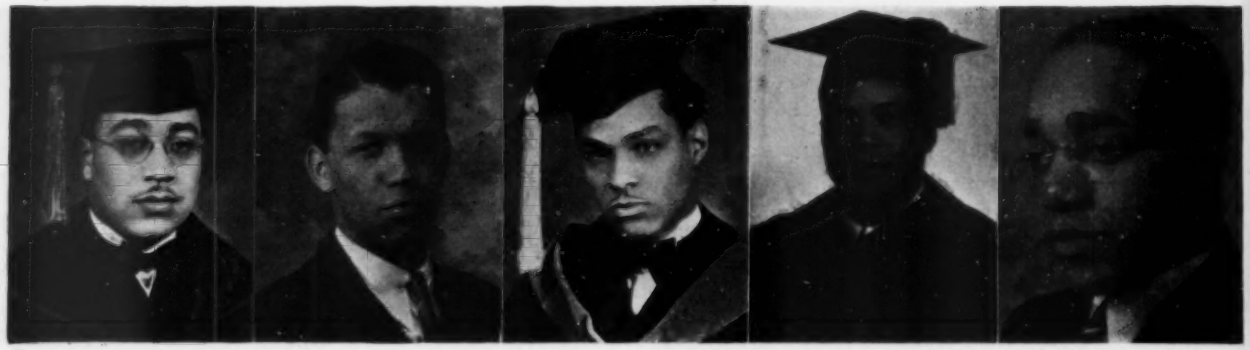
John Thomas Flippen
Ranking Student
Bluefield Teachers College

Edward W. Martin
Highest Music Honor
Tuskegee Institute

Allard Albert Allston
Honor Student
State A. & M. College, S. C.

Alice Byrd Brown
Ranking Student
Lane College

Elizabeth Dorothea Pitts
Honor Student
Bradley Polytechnic Institute



Frank W. Claytor
M.D.
Meharry

Robert A. Johnson
M.D.
Tufts Medical School

Karl H. Henry
M.D.
Meharry

Martin Harold Mayfield
B.A.
University of California

B. Alfred Cox
M.A.
Pennsylvania State

Juan Tero Bennett was the ranking student at Colored A. and M. university.

Frank Maurice Stewart was graduated with honors from St. Augustine's college.

Miss Dorothy Hanley Hodge was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, at the University of Kansas. She was graduated with senior honors.

Joseph C. Carroll, a history teacher in the Crispus Attucks high school of Indianapolis, received his Ph.D. from Ohio State university.

Harold D. West, of the University of Illinois, was awarded his Ph.D. in chemistry in the field of physiological chemistry. He has been recognized for his outstanding scholarship by having three papers published on his thesis.

Mrs. Mabel L. Robinson received the Mus.B. degree from Boston university. She was elected to the Phi Mu Epsilon, honorary music sorority.

Edward Lee Harris received his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

Howard Hatter was awarded his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Nebraska.

Miss Rhoza Walker, who received her bachelor of arts degree from the University of Cincinnati, received first prize in the Jones oratorical contest.

Miss Thelma LaVerne McDonald received her bachelor of arts degree from the University of New Mexico. Oliver LaGrone has done well in art.

Miss Grace Lucille Fisher received her bachelor of arts degree *cum laude* from the University of Buffalo.

Miss Ruth Morris Smith was graduated *magna cum laude* from Mount Holyoke college. She and Miss Mabel Hancock Murphy received their bachelor of arts degrees.

Richard Kenneth Barksdale received his bachelor of arts degree *cum laude* from Bowdoin college. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa; he received the Pray English prize for the best English major paper and was on the Dean's list.

W. Edward Farrison, acting director of publicity of Bennett college, was awarded his Ph.D. by Ohio State university in September, 1936.

William Henry Robinson received his Ph.D. in physics and mathematics from Boston university.

Miss Manet Fowler was awarded her bachelor of science degree by New York university. She was the recipient of the Joyce Kilmer prize in journalism.

B. Alfred Cox received his master degree in the field of industrial education from Pennsylvania State college.

Miss Dorothy Estelle Shipley received her bachelor of science degree in education from Westfield State Teachers college.

Miss Mary E. Johnston was awarded her bachelor of arts degree by Oberlin college. She majored in English.

Miss Remitha Mae Spurlock received her master of arts degree from Teacher college, Columbia university.

Miss Minnie Elizabeth O'Hara received her bachelor of arts degree from Talladega college. She completed her college work in three years, holding an honor average in the field of romance languages.

Miss Margaret Isabelle Carter was graduated *summa cum laude* from Brown university. She was awarded her bachelor of arts degree.

William Milton Bright was awarded his Ph.D. by the University of Illinois. He was a student in zoology.

Miss Charlotte E. Crawford was granted her Ph.D. by Yale university.

Miss Sarah E. Thomas received her bachelor of arts degree in economics from Cornell university.

Hobart Jarrett was awarded his master of arts degree by Syracuse university. The subject of his thesis was "Interpretation of the Works of William E. Burghardt DuBois."

Martin Harold Mayfield received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California.

Henry C. Hamilton was awarded his doctor of philosophy degree in education by the University of Cincinnati.

Robert A. Johnson was granted his doctor of medicine degree by Tufts Medical school.

Miss Elizabeth Dorothea Pitts was graduated with distinction from Bradley Polytechnic Institute. She received her bachelor of science degree.

W. T. Collins was graduated with honors from Virginia Theological Seminary and college.

Edward W. Martin was graduated with highest honors from the music department of Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Undean Wiggins Jones was the highest honor student at Shaw university.

Thomas Jefferson Gibson, Jr., was the highest honor student at Storer college.

Neill Orlanda Crosslin was the highest ranking student at Bethune-Cookman college.

Mrs. Nellie Butler Kilgo was graduated with honors from Georgia Normal and Industrial college.

Miss Mildred A. Cave was awarded her master of arts degree by Columbia university.

Leslie M. Collins was awarded his master's degree by Fisk university.

Talladega college lists six honor students.

William M. Bright and Harold D. West, who were granted Ph.D.'s in zoology and chemistry respectively at the University of Illinois, were made fellow members of Sigma Xi, a scientific scholarship fraternity comparable to Phi Beta Kappa.

Joseph T. Taylor, who won his master of arts degree at the University of Illinois, was elected a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary sociology fraternity.

Mildred L. Jackson, a graduate of the University of Illinois, was also elected to Alpha Kappa Delta.

Livingstone college conferred one honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Claflin university conferred two honorary doctor of divinity degrees.

The State A. and M. college at Orangeburg, S. C., reports six degrees of bachelor of science and nineteen degrees of bachelor of arts, but it reports also seventy-seven other miscellaneous degrees: bachelor of science in economics, 22; bachelor of science in business administration, 3; bachelor of science in home economics, 32; bachelor of science in mechanics, 8; and B.S.A., 12.

The volume of information on Negro graduates from all types of educational institutions is so great that THE CRISIS of necessity has to restrict its compilation to full college graduates. However, we have received a variety of miscellaneous information, including junior colleges and other institutions not of full college grade. Bethune-Cookman had an enrollment of 192 and gave junior college diplomas to 68. St. Augustine's Seminary at Bay St. Louis, Miss., does not give degrees, but during 1936-37 it prepared four candidates in preliminary study for the Catholic priesthood.

Storer college at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., had six graduates who received diplomas with the title of associate in arts and sixteen graduated with the title associate in arts in education.

St. Paul Normal and Industrial school, at Lawrenceville, Va., reports 52 normal school graduates.

Paul Quinn college, at Waco, Tex., had 50 graduates who received the title of associate in arts.

In addition to the bachelor's degree, the following degrees have been bestowed on Negro students: Doctors of Philosophy, 8; Masters of Arts and Sciences, 162; Bachelors of Law, 19; Doctors of Medicine, 78; Doctors of Dental Surgery, 15; Bachelors of Divinity, 33; Masters of Education, 9; Pharmaceutical Chemists, 12; Master of Letters, 1; Master of Music, 1; Bachelor of Religious Education, 2.

Remitha Mae Spurlock
M.A.
Teachers College, Columbia

Louis H. Schuster
M.B.A.
Ohio State

Mildred Augusta Cave
M.A.
Columbia

Lillian Avent
M.A.
Western Reserve

Hobart Jarrett
M.A.
Syracuse

Other degrees: Ph.B., 4; M.B.A., 2; BFA, 1; S.T.B., 6; S.T.M., 1. Statistical tables:

School	Number Enrolled	A. B. or B. S.
Howard	2,116	112
Tennessee A. & I. State	1,600	127
Prairie View	1,023	87
Hampton Institute	984	151
Virginia State	936	90
Tuskegee Institute	832	102
Florida A. and M.	819	67
West Virginia State	708	22
A. & T. College of North Carolina	690	61
Alabama State Teachers College	684	36
Morris-Brown	614	41
State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.	608	25
Southern	576	102
Wiley	550	48
Kentucky State	530	55
Le Moyne	503	51
Lane	496	28
Shaw	493	62
Clark	455	48
Fisk	452	40
Morehouse	443	57
Arkansas State	442	23
Lincoln University, Mo.	422	33
Georgia State	366	39
Johnson C. Smith	365	71
North Carolina College for Negroes	362	29
Philander Smith	353	22
Bluefield State Teachers College	324	33
Spelman	312	52
Bennett College for Women	310	46
Louisville Municipal College	291	33
Dillard	290	32
Talladega	261	34
Lincoln University, Pa.	260	48
Knoxville	256	34
Livingstone	240	30
Claflin	200	32
Rust	176	18
Paine	161	26
Paul Quinn	150	..
Tougaloo	108	17
Gammon Theological Seminary	88	2
State College, Dover, Dela.	84	11
Colored A. & M., Langston, Okla.	72	72
Morgan	..	50
St. Augustine	40	39
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	..	3
Total	22,045	2,241
Ohio State	422	12
Wayne	337	9
Indiana	174	5
University of Kansas	172	12
University of Iowa	133	4
University of Illinois	110	12
Boston	97	4
Butler	65	8
Oberlin	50	8
Kansas State	43	1
University of Pittsburgh	40	3
University of Nebraska	35	2
Loyola University	31	..
Western Reserve	28	1
University of Cincinnati	..	16
College of the City of New York	20	..
University of Denver	11	3
University of Colorado	11	1
Simmons	11	1
Yale	11	..
Purdue	11	..
Bradley Polytechnical Institute	9	7
University of New Mexico	9	1
Bates	8	..
Dartmouth	8	4
Rutgers	7	1
Radcliffe	5	..
Beloit	5	..
Syracuse	4	..
DePauw	4	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology	4	2
University of Buffalo	4	1
Colorado	3	..
Mount Holyoke	3	2
Amherst	3	..
Smith	2	..
Drew	2	..
Hamline	2	..
Barnard	2	..
University of Idaho	2	..
Bowdoin	2	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	..	2
Wellesley	1	..
Creighton	1	..
Grinnell	..	1
New York University	..	1
Westfield Teachers College	..	1
Brown	..	1
Cornell	..	1
University of California	..	1
Total	1,902	130
Grand Total (exclusive of higher degrees)	23,947	2,371

Meharry Medical College

Enrollment		299
Graduates		63
Medical	35	
Dental	4	
Pharmacy	8	
Nurses	16	

Howard Professional Schools

Graduate school (M.A. and M.S.)	46
Dentistry	16
Law	17
Medicine	35
Pharmacy	3
Religion	7

Atlanta University

	Master of Arts	Master of Sciences
Economics	4	
Education	12	
English	5	
French	2	
History	9	
Mathematics	2	2
Sociology	3	
Biology		3
Chemistry		6

Master of Arts and Sciences

Atlanta	48
Howard	36
University of Iowa	14
Fisk	13
Ohio State	11
Western Reserve	8
Boston	5
University of Illinois	5
Butler	4
Hampton	3
University of Nebraska	2
Kansas State	1
Loyola	1
Yale	1
Syracuse	1
Oberlin	1
Columbia	2
Pennsylvania State	1
University of Chicago	1

Mary E. Johnston
B.A.
Oberlin

Nellie Butler Kilgo
Honor Student
Georgia N. and I. College

Howard Hatter
B.A.
University of Nebraska

Problems Before the College Negro

By Lafayette Harris

This writer sees great opportunities for the college-trained Negro in the new social order, but finds few students, professors and graduates prepared for the responsibilities that go with sound leadership

IN his Godkin lectures entitled "The Method of Freedom," delivered at Harvard University in May, 1934, Walter Lippman mentions the complacency of the philosopher, David Hume, in the midst of the rebellion of 1745 when Prince Charles Edward Stuart invaded England with his Highlanders. While red-blooded men were offering their lives in behalf of their country, Hume was engaged as the companion of a hopelessly insane young Lord. The war with all its imminent problems seemed to have been of little or no interest to him. True, all his efforts to develop or even be of constructive service to his hopelessly insane charge were futile. But such engagement afforded a lucrative income, his primary interest at the time. True to his calling "there is perhaps nothing more curious in the whole dispute about the affairs of Lord Annandale's household than the indifference with which the Stuart Rebellion, fraught with so much importance to his countrymen, is so spoken of by Hume. During the momentous struggle his thoughts appeared to have been occupied with a certain Captain Vincent whom he suspected of wishing to dominate the affairs of the Marquis." He was living a completely private life—bordering upon a self-fancy in which the mere accidents were mistaken for essences. At first glance it seems that his efforts were curtailed by a limited purview into the world of social reality.

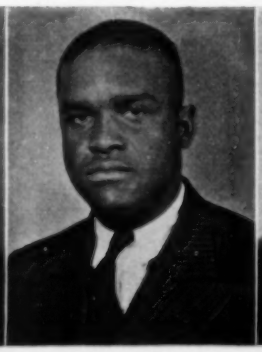
Probably no one, not even Mr. Woodson himself, would accept or even believe everything stated in "The Miseducation of the Negro." But the fundamental implication that the educated Negro fails woefully to utilize his opportunities in the most creative manner is difficult, if not impossible to refute. A pseudo-conception of the significance of education, based upon a Reconstruction and post-Reconstruction philosophy, and a carpet-bagger's psychology and economics, has crystallized the belief that one is trained in ideas to avoid action. It is out of such background that the so-called "white-collar" job emerged. The result is a dominant philosophy in which everyone is attempting to get something for nothing, a belief equally as absurd as thinking every member of a community will become rich by doing each other's washing. And the higher the social and economic status, the more definite form such idealism seems to take. It is felt that you must either get on the band wagon and ride or be run down by it if you move at all. For it stops for no traffic signals. Every man is purely for self, without at a single moment reflecting upon the impossibility of a self apart from a corporate society in which such selfish attempt is only a self-defeating illusion. For how can anyone emerge to the level of goodness and honesty apart from the presence of others? As critical analysis would lead one to expect, there is probably no social station in which such lack of social purview is so general as among college students and professors. Like Hume, they go along with their routine activities, giving no thought to the outside world except in a rather restricted and selfish way. The teacher often uses the same notes until the paper changes its color from a brilliant white to an aged brown, and the same quiz questions become a campus theme song. He is always afraid of over work and a nervous breakdown, very critical about working conditions, and most of all, salary and his freedom (if such a thing really has any ontological being), the interpretation of which ranges all the way from day-dreaming and bridge parties to social and moral anarchy. The more aggressive type may enter upon research, which is in itself a very good thing. But for the typical professor it is only an added assurance that contact with the real social order, with its many problems, will be restricted. Why this is so would require much discussion. The truth is its presence.

Art of Social Parasitism

The college student makes a good apostle. He very soon develops the idea that the law of compensation does not hold good in human experience; that one can get something for nothing; that education is the surest magic wand to do the trick and college is a good place to learn the art of social parasitism; that they come to be educated, although planning to contribute nothing to the process. They announce their arrival, take routinous tests, enter survey courses where they attempt to imbibe by osmosis the cumulative culture of the ages, and in many instances reach the point of announcing themselves, judging from their achievements, in such words as these, "Here I am, educate me if you will. I bet you can't

Rossie Juanita Brower
Magna cum laude
Claflin University

Thelma LaVerne McDonald, B.A.
University of New Mexico



Arthur Marshall, Jr.
Honor Student
Livingstone College

Mabel Estell Roberson
Magna cum laude
Claflin University

Marian Maxine Sulton
Magna cum laude
Claflin University

Sarah E. Thomas
A.B.
Cornell

Arthur Hanser Booth
Valedictorian
Lincoln University, Mo.

Margaret Virginia Goble
Salutatorian
Lincoln University, Mo.

Robert W. Harrison
Magna cum laude
Tougaloo

Dorothy Hanley Hodge
Honor Student
University of Kansas

do it." In brief, their entire interests are so local, so circumscribed and self-centered until, like Hume, they find themselves spending all time with things of little or no consequence. But the parallel ends just here. Hume was in isolation, apparently not mindful of the warfare of his country. On the other hand, he was thoroughly acquainted with its every stage of development. Moreover, his thorough acquaintance with the social and economic currents of his day made it possible for him to develop a system of ideas suggestive of a program which promised to remove the causes of war. And this was his work in isolation. It is out of just such private habit and energy reserves that society itself emerges to higher cultural levels: — Buddha, Confucius, Plato Aristotle, Lucretius, Jesus, St. Augustine, Bruno, Copernicus, Da Vinci, Dante, Goethe, Schiller, DesCartes, Rousseau, Voltaire, Newton, Priestley, Luther, Liebniz, Locke, Hume, and others are classical examples. These men took the world as their laboratory, gathered data from all sources, retiring into solitude merely for convenience of thinking, and never lost contact with the real world of humanity. And upon each return from solitude an attempt was made to bring something helpful to society, the state, and the nation.

Probably the most important question in connection with higher education among Negroes is whether its investments have yielded adequate returns. Administrators of private institutions have had to answer this question long ago. And now administrators of public institutions must answer. Some day the present college student will have to reply. Obviously, there have been poorer investments. From this angle investments in Negro education have been as good as gold. On the other hand if the standard of reference is shifted to the degree to which he utilizes his opportunities, he has fallen short of making the investment anything like a most fruitful one.

Questions for the College Negro

Does the average college educated Negro concern himself very much about how he spends his time or how thorough he may be in positively desirable habits? Does he think in terms of the place of the Negro in the American social order, and how he may somehow contribute in idea or action towards betterment of the group? Does he take his good fortune of representing the best trained less than 1% of his group seriously, and as guardian of the best interests of his less fortunate brothers? Can he let pass acts of social and economic discrimination which characterize the conditions of the vast majority of the members of his group? Will he forego the opportunity of inciting within his people a new social and political consciousness? Does he realize that poverty and exploitation have their roots in class distinction rather than race distinction? Is he aware of the current trends in government to the extent that his less fortunate fellowmen may feel perfectly safe in seeking his counsel? Has the formally educated man lost the confidence of the masses? Do the more than 3,300 lynchings which have occurred among his people since 1885 give him much concern? Can he think of such instances as the Scottsboro or Herndon case without sensing our own responsibilities to help make the social order a more desirable habitat? Do we ever seriously consider our anomalous position: that we share meagerly in the social goods and disproportionately in its disasters? Are we to be perfectly satisfied so long as the river doesn't flow by our particular door? Is not our education a social investment which obligates us to action in such matters? Do we as leaders take our problems of living as seriously as we take our problems of dying? Do we have within us vital determination or do we sit and "fiddle while Rome burns?"

There are three possible attitudes usually recurrent toward such problems. In themselves they are the bases to three conceptions of education and, more fundamentally three typical philosophies of life. The social solipsist says nothing can be done about it. Just let things run on and trust to chance. He fails to realize that ideas, not men, run the world. Educationally he is of the opinion that all training is just a pleasant pastime. In reality education is worthless. At the other extreme is the social sophist. He would take the path of communism or even revolution. He is dead sure of himself; his plan will cure the social ills immediately—of course—with a patent medicine effect. Educationally, such persons are of the opinion that training is a magic wand which solves all problems automatically. Once you earn a degree all life's problems vanish. In fact, you can secure your meals merely upon presentation of a diploma. It suffices to say that such persons usually become identified with the other extremes once their spell of delusion is broken. Between the two is a common sense view of grave import to every Negro. It may be called the position of social creativism. Historically, it has much in common with the philosophy of Booker T. Washington. Every person recognizes his social obligation in producing and maintaining the highest possible level of "human values." Racial groups realize how utterly impossible it is for individuals to emerge beyond the level of their group in the general scheme of things. The Negro, realizing the many handicaps confronting him, and recognizing that since the general American culture is almost five times as old as his, and laden with many more advantages, thus recognizing that he must study five

(*Continued on next page*)

Estella K. Hill
Ranking Student
Wiley

Katherine Coleman
Summa cum laude
West Virginia State

Ruth Ann Roberts
Honor Student
Knoxville

Virginia N. Dortch
Honor Student
Le Moyne College

Florence Adelaide Rivers
Ranking Student
Morris-Brown

times as long and as hard, must be five times as alert, cautious, diligent, patient, endurant, and determined as his fellow white man, must either take these handicaps as an added incentive or throw up his hands in despair. The latter is a reversion to slavery of the basest sort, enslavement of human intelligence and creativity; the former is the road to emancipation and creative human adjustment.

Educationally, this group argues that increasingly efficient creative social adjustment of the individual in a world of social change is the highest good to be achieved. The emphasis is social, not individualistic; the goal is adjustment, and adjustment is an endless process exemplifying an uncertainty principle in vocational outlook. Training for such function presupposes what I have called a two-point philosophy of education. The student must develop the habit of thoroughness in whatever he undertakes to do. He must master the wholesome college experiences which come through the many instructional resources. He must acquaint himself thoroughly with the culture and needs of the people not included in his college community. He must be a student of world movements in order to follow and interpret social and economic trends. The world must become his laboratory. His vision must be broad. And having done all these things, he must have a burning zeal to contribute his share to the advancement of the common good and elimination of evil.

The Hope of His Group

If such is a general social responsibility, much more is the responsibility of the educated Negro. He is the hope of salvation for his group which has been and still is proverbially the most exploited. He is in need of leadership, but where is it to come from so long as the educated Negro continues to become both complaisant and complacent as soon as he has arrived at just his own physical comforts? Such an attitude merely indicates a pure selfishness and laziness which produce all types of crime, vice racketeering and social parasitism. It tends to breed on college campuses where students choose to "just get by or pass;" who attempts to cultivate professors under the belief that it is not "what you know but whom you know," and who try to talk themselves into good favor. These persons constitute a horde of undesirables, and are potential traitors to the Negro in America. Strange to say, many of them are among the teachers who propose to lead.

It is because of these things that a more pointed statement may be made regarding college life. The athletic contests and varied romances of student and even faculty life are certainly to be desired. There is nothing more fascinating than youth in action. But frankly, too little serious use is made of college life. The average student seems to labor under the illusion that he is operating on an unlimited capital stock; that life stretches out before him endlessly. He doesn't feel that life becomes a serious matter until college days are past; that he must reach 30 before becoming serious. As a result, he is likely to be unduly frivolous and fickle, to waste his time in an attempt to be collegiate, to consciously attempt never to have a serious thought, to be wasteful and indifferent, to be irresponsible and careless. Forgetting that their required course in psychology tells them of the organic wholeness of personality and behavior, genetically, they expect to emerge from their chamber on the morning of their thirtieth birthday fully a new man with a new outlook on life, fully capable and reliable. This just doesn't follow. It is too hard to train an old dog in new tricks. Further, youth tends to be the most intellectually productive period of life. Consider Schubert, Abel, Mosley, Galois, Joan D'Arc, Keats, Hamilton, Raphael, Beecher, Kelvin, Berkeley, Leibniz, Alexander, Shelley, Goethe, Lessing, Gladstone, Paschel, Ruskin, Schiller, Da Vinci, Franklin, Hume, and others, all of whom made their most distinct contributions before their thirtieth birthday. We cannot justly say that the task of youth is fickleness. And such attitude has a double significance for the Negro. For he is not only the last to get started, but has the least with which to run in the race of American socio-economic life. He must utilize every opportunity to make good, be it in the classroom, in the community, on a job, or wherever a task may lead. To do otherwise would represent a betrayal of trust bestowed upon us by the forefathers who planted the trees from which we now eat fruit.

It may be said I criticize the educated Negro too severely. I answer by saying that in the main leadership in its most useful aspects such as co-operatives, politics, and general social movements tends to come from the non-college people. It is such misfortune that has caused the ranks of blind Americanized communism to swell with members of our racial group. It may be said I merely raise the problem and propose no solution. To this I answer the mission of any prophet is to start people thinking. To give a clear-cut solution as a physician gives a prescription would make thinking unnecessary. Canned thought is our greatest problem. It has given us mental indigestion. In fact, no social problem, no problem of living is ever solved, once for all and never to change. There is no clear cut solution. It must be lived through. It may be said I fail to allow credit for what we have done. To this I reply the past is what the moving finger has written. We must look towards the future through the present out of the past. Life today cannot expect to thrive upon the tombstones of yesteryears. In fact, I

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Black Eye for Campus Liberalism

By Jesse A. Reed, Jr.

HOW a great liberal university may be given a "black-eye" in the eyes of the public has recently been demonstrated at the University of Chicago where Iota chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity has been barred from membership in the Inter-Fraternity Council — despite a campus opinion favoring the chapter's admission.

On the opening of the fall quarter, the chapter, which has been affiliated with the university for nineteen years, applied to the council for membership. The chapter was in good standing and recognized by the university authorities. Its record had been a good one. Its members down the years had contributed their part to university life, and following graduation had reflected credit on their alma mater. Admission for membership was therefore regarded as merely natural and normal.

But Iota chapter was not admitted to the Inter-Fraternity Council.

The council deliberated long over the application. Many reasons were advanced to show why the application should be rejected, chief of which were Iota's lack of a fraternity house on the campus, lack of recognition by the national panhellenic group, and "lack of common interests and problems."

These were not the real grounds for rejecting the application, however. Those who voted consistently against our affiliation were afraid that members of Kappa Alpha Psi would attend the inter-fraternity ball and thus keep the affair from being "lily-white." Unofficially the Iota's officers were assured that the chapter would be admitted immediately if it signed away its rights and privileges to attend the ball. But this the chapter would not do. Between membership in I-F and signing an ignominious agreement which would haunt other Negro fraternities in other schools and be a bad precedent, both our undergraduate officers and members and the national officers of the fraternity preferred remaining outside of the council.

More important that admittance was the knowledge that the entire university sentiment largely favored our admittance and the vote in the council was nine to seven for admittance. However, a three-quarter majority was required to lower the bars, since to admit the chapter, it would have also been necessary to amend the constitutional stipulation which makes maintenance of a house on the campus requisite for membership in I-F.

The great tradition of liberalism at the University of Chicago was damaged last year when the Inter-Fraternity Council voted not to accept the application for membership of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. The official excuse was a mere technicality, but the real reason was the old familiar bugaboo, "social equality"

In a statement made to the *Daily Maroon*, campus newspaper, the executive committee said that membership in the council should be based on common problems and interests, and that the house requirement insured this common bond. Had this been the argument emphasized to us in our discussion with members of the council, it would have been more convincing. Though the argument has apparent validity, we knew that it was merely rationalization by the previous confessions of some of the members. Further, the emphasis put upon the undesirability of our attendance at the inter-fraternity ball led us to believe that the constitutional provision was a technicality used to gloss over the real issue.

Campus Daily Protests

Our belief was substantiated by statements from other groups. Referring to this clause in the constitution, Lambda Rho chapter of Beta Theta Pi, in an open letter to the *Daily Maroon*, said:

> "We believe this provision should be so amended as to provide for such a contingency as the present one. To weasel around the issue by legalistic manipulation is purposeless. Everyone realizes that the issue will be settled on one level only—that of race-discrimination."

The *Daily Maroon* observed editorially in the issue of February 11, that

(*Continued on next page*)

James E. Allen of New York City, regional official of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity is shown presenting the fraternity's check for $200 to Roy Wilkins, N.A.A.C.P. assistant secretary, to aid the association's campaign against inequalities in public education. Others in the picture, left to right: Thurgood Marshall, G. James Fleming and Charles H. Houston

"The Inter-Fraternity Council's constitution contains a provision which makes it technically possible for the council to exclude Kappa Alpha Psi. This provision, limiting membership to fraternities with houses, was designed for a different purpose, and would be unfairly applied, since it is impossible for this group to acquire a house."

Many well known members of the faculty, likewise, protested against the vote in an open letter appearing in the *Maroon* on February 26: "Since a majority of campus fraternities voted favorably on the admittance of the Negro fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi, to the Inter-Fraternity Council, and since we feel that refusal of membership to the group contradicts the university's liberal tradition, we urge the fraternities to reconsider their decision. The implication behind their final decision, whether for or against admittance, are too far-reaching, and react too importantly on the university's reputation, for the issue to be settled lightly and on any other basis than purely rational consideration."

Signers of the letters were Grace Abbott, Mortimer J. Adler, Wm. B. Ballis, Walter Blair, J. L. Cate, Arthur H. Compton, Harold F. Gosnell, Louis Wirth, Louis Gottschalk, Samuel N. Harper, P. M. Hauser, Earl S. Johnson, Jerome G. Kerwin, Maynard C. Kruegar, W. C. Krumbein, Norman F. MacLean, Robert V. Merrill, Fred B. Millett, Charles W. Morris, Melchoir Palyi, Arthur P. Scott and Quincy Wright.

The Phoenix, a student magazine, dedicated an issue to the controversy, and wrote: "The recent contemptible action of the fraternities on the campus, albeit the action was of the minority in actual votes, in refusing to admit Kappa Alpha Psi to the Inter-Fraternity Council forcefully recalls our attention to the race question. Legal technically though the mechanism for barring the Negro may have been, the reason for the sufficient minority of votes to invoke the technicality was a simple one of race prejudice. It was a matter of 'face,' of prestige. The inter-fraternity ball was a convenient prejudicial argument. But if there were no I-F ball, some other reason would have been invoked by the gentlemen who are afraid to have their 'Nordic superiority' compromised by the slightest implication of racial equality with the Negro."

Mrs. Hutchins Aids

The cover of the magazine featured a striking design by Mrs. Robert Maynard Hutchins, wife of the president of the university, and depicted the plight of the educated Negro with a figure collegiately begowned, face upturned to the light of knowledge, but with hands shackled with the chains of prejudice.

Nation-wide attention was called to the controversy by articles appearing in the local newspapers, and in the *Literary Digest* of April 3, but despite protest, the council has remained adamant in its decision. Iota chapter can best state its reaction by quoting an excerpt from our letter written to the *Daily Maroon*, on February 18:

"Kappa Alpha Psi feels that those of the minority have been weighed and found wanting. We hope, for their sake as well as ours, they may in the near future assume the leadership in thought and action for which their education should have prepared them. It was encouraging to find that a majority of the members of the council were not guided by groundless prejudices and small considerations. The steady increase of the type of men found in these fraternities will eventually achieve greater understanding and more harmonious relations in years to come."

Because we do not believe that the matter involves a denial of civil rights, we have not and are not attempting to corral any "mass protest." We are, however, looking forward to next year, when we shall again present an application for membership in the Inter-Fraternity Council.

We recognize that even a nine to seven vote—a majority of the members in I-F—is progress contrasted with the unanimous bar against Negroes in other institutions. We cannot ignore, either, that some of the strongest voices on the campus, the student papers, outstanding professors, and members of the major fraternities were raised in our behalf and on behalf inter-fraternal liberalism and democracy. We believe that with them on our side, it will be only a matter of time before the Inter-Fraternity Council's bars will be lowered.

The Inter-Fraternity Council is a very important body in student affairs; it often figures in more important affairs than the annual ball, but we of the Kappa fraternity are glad that our chapter leadership was such that we did not strengthen and uphold prejudice and race discrimination by entering the council as half-way members, by promising in advance that we would not participate in all the privileges and rights of council membership.

Declines Presidency

In a formal letter to Dorsey Green, of Kansas City, Kansas, chairman of the trustee board of Western university, Dean William Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., has declined the presidency of Western university offered him by unanimous vote of the board. Dean Pickens's letter thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him but stated that he felt he could render his best service in his present position.

Scholarship Awards

National body of Sigma Gamma Rho sorority gave three $100 scholarships to the following girls at Butler university, Indianapolis: Vivian Woods, Nora Taylor and Jean Blythe. Victoria Worley, of Louisville Municipal college, received an award of $25.

Mabel H. Murphy
B.A.
Mount Holyoke

William Fauntleroy Goins, Jr., B.S.
Hampton Institute

Ruth M. Stuart
Ranking Student
Tennessee A. & I.

Frances Johnson
Ranking Student
Spelman College

Ruth Smith
Magna cum laude
Mount Holyoke

Up From Slavery*

The descendant of a slave mother and a French master gets her degree at a middle western college

WRITERS in search of stories of opportunity in our American democracy are wont to turn to the pioneer log cabin, New York's lower east side, or to Ellis Island for examples. But we have here in Grinnell, Iowa, a success story at our very doors as shown by the story of Edith Renfrow.

On commencement day this year at Grinnell College this girl, slight of figure and lithe of gait, received from President John Scholte Nollen the degree which marks the culmination of four hard years of struggle during which she earned her entire way through college, stood well above the average in scholarship, and overcame a prejudice as common and widespread as our country itself. For Miss Renfrow is Grinnell's only colored student, thrown in with young people drawn from all parts of the country, many cherishing the traditions of the South and of border states. Moreover Edith is the fifth of six children to graduate from an institution of higher education, while a sixth is now studying at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The story of this family, descended from a French planter of South Carolina and one of his slaves, the latter being given her freedom only to be sold again into slavery; her separation from her three children, the adventures of the three in search of an education, and the passion for learning that they passed on to their children, contains many of the elements of romance.

Miss Renfrow's parents are both of substantial stuff. Modest in telling their story, they showed surprise that anyone should regard it as at all noteworthy. "My father was a pretty hard man," mused Mr. Renfrow, "and I was a high-spirited young fellow. Once he beat me up worse than common and I lit out and never went back. I got along somehow doing odd jobs to keep alive until a man named Porterfield got interested in me. His father had been a redhot abolitionist before the war; he had helped operate an underground railway in Illinois. He took me into his own home, almost like an adopted son, and I grew up under his care. I guess that's what got me into good habits and kept me straight later on. In those days there were lots of temptations in the way of young fellows.

"There certainly were," put in Mrs. Renfrow. Then she went on to tell of her own origin. "My grandmother was a slave," she began, "owned by a French planter in South Carolina. This man, Gilbelle—my mother used to spell it Jillbell—never married. Instead he grew to love one of his slave girls, my grandmother, and in time made her mistress of his house, treating her with honor and affection. When children came he accepted them as his own and gave them every advantage, even planning for their complete education by a clause in his will."

MISS EDITH RENFROW

Because there were no schools at that time for Negroes in the South, explained Mrs. Renfrow, the two older children were sent away into Ohio to what is now Wilberforce university. During his last sickness the planter had given his slave mistress her freedom and told her to take little Eliza Jane, her youngest and Mrs. Renfrow's mother, to join her other children in Ohio. The slave woman refused to leave the sick man, giving her little girl instead into the hands of a man who was emigrating into Ohio, with instructions to turn her over to a Quaker lady there who was to be paid to care for her until she was old enough to go to Wilberforce.

Back into Slavery

"My grandmother stood and watched the covered wagon drive away," continued Mrs. Renfrow, "taking her baby girl. She never saw her children again. For on the death of her master, his brothers, who had no patience with his ideas, burned my grandmother's writ of freedom before her eyes and forced her back into slavery, dividing their brother's estate among themselves. Years later when the three children were grown, they sent an attorney back to South Carolina to try to collect a part of their father's estate. He not only failed to collect, but was warned to clear out in a hurry. He gathered the story from the neighbors just as I have told it to you."

In Ohio ill fate soon overtook the orphaned children. When the Civil War cut off all remittances from the South the career of the two older children was cut off with it; they were compelled to leave Wilberforce and scratch for what living they got. The Quaker lady to whom had been entrusted the care of little Eliza Jane exploited the child, and when remittances ceased, reduced her to the status of a little slavey.

Stories of her cruelty finally reached the ears of a kindly woman, also a Quaker, who got possession of the child, brought her up in her own home, and in due time sent her to be educated at Wilberforce. Some years later, tempted by stories of the fertility of land beyond the Mississippi, she migrated, in the customary covered wagon of the day, to Iowa, taking Eliza Jane with her. There, in due time, Eliza Jane was married to a young man not to the taste of her benefactress, who, irritated by her young ward's choice of a mate, cut her off without a cent of a long-promised dowry.

The children who came to this marriage imbibed their mother's devotion to learning. Eliza Jane had taught school before her marriage; what more natural than that her daughters should also aspire to teach? "I got a position teaching in a rural school in Missouri," explained Mrs. Renfrow, "and later in Leavenworth, Kansas; both on the slender preparation of two years in high school. But our family was poor, and I had to quit school and go to work. Afterward I married, and my children have been getting what I longed for but missed, a thorough education."

(Continued on next page)

*With apologies to the publishers of Booker T. Washington's famous autobiography.

Struggle for Education

The story of the struggle of these six young people for the schooling which was with them a consuming passion is one of incessant toil, sacrifice, and aid to one another. Of the four girls Helen, firstborn, has a degree from the University of Iowa and lives, married, in the university town of Iowa City. Alice is a graduate of Hampton Institute, Virginia, and is now a filing clerk in the Congressional Library at Washington. Evanel, B.S. University of Iowa in home economics, later earned a master of arts degree at the same institution and is now college dietitian at Florida State college at Tallahassee, while Edith will receive her degree from Grinnell college this month. Rudolph, who remained in high school long enough to become famous in interscholastic football and track, later went to Hampton Institute where he became valedictorian in a graduating class of 133 students. His mother explained that he chose Hampton in order to obtain vocational training whereby he might aid his sisters to go to college. How effectively he did this even during the summer vacations at Hampton is shown by his earnings of $50 a week as a stone mason in New York City. He is now salesman for an investors' syndicate in Washington, D. C., and adviser to the youngest Renfrow, Paul, who works in a government building by day and attends Howard university after working hours.

Perhaps most noteworthy is the way the young Renfrows, after struggling to get their own education, turned about to aid the others. Now the five are joining to help Edith.

So through hardship and self-denial have these six descendants of a slave girl and her French master made places for themselves. Exceptional qualities must have been prominent in that young slave to have won the enduring devotion of her master. For only by flying in the face of intrenched custom did he elevate her to the headship of his house. A nice question arises as to the share of heredity and environment in the making of these four generations. Was it inheritance of sterling qualities from that first mating in South Carolina, or the stimulating effect of abolitionist ideals and Quaker traditions along the way? Edith Renfrow, who is a major in psychology at Grinnell, and who plans already to earn her master's degree in social work, probably has her opinion, but isn't telling. But Mrs. Renfrow, herself a devout Quaker, harbors no doubts. "No honor to us," she says in a reverent tone, "but to God all the glory!"

Heads Atlanta U.

DR. RUFUS CLEMENT

Dr. Clement, former dean of the Louisville Municipal college for Negroes, who was elected president of Atlanta university April 24 to succeed Dr. John Hope, who died in February, 1936, assumed his new duties July 1. Dr. Clement was the unanimous choice of the board of trustees of the university.

The new president is a graduate of Livingstone college, Salisbury, North Carolina, and holds the degrees of bachelor of divinity from Garrett Biblical Institute, master of arts and doctor of philosophy from Northwestern university. He is the first dean of the Municipal college for Negroes in Louisville, having served in this position since 1931. Before going to Louisville, he was professor of history and government, and later dean of his alma mater, Livingstone college.

Dr. Clement is 37 years old, and is a native of Salisbury, N. C. He is the son of the late Bishop George C. Clement and Emma Williams Clement. He was married in December, 1920, to Miss Pearl A. Johnson. They have one daughter. Upon completion of his college work and his graduate studies, he returned to Salisbury to be teacher in Livingstone college. In 1928–29 he was a university fellow in history at Northwestern university. In 1931 he was called to Louisville to be the head of the newly organized municipal college for Negroes. In addition to his administrative duties there, he served as professor of history.

The newly chosen president has been president of the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools and of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars. He is a member of the American Historical Association and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Dr. Clement is the second president of Atlanta university since it was reorganized in 1929 as a graduate school, and was then affiliated with Spelman college for women and Morehouse college for men. At the time of the affiliation, Dr. John Hope, then president of Morehouse college, was chosen to be the president of the new Atlanta university. Under Dr. Hope's administration the endowment of the university was increased tenfold, and more than a million dollars was expended on new buildings and equipment. Enrollment in the graduate school rose during his administration from 38 in 1930–31 to 132 in 1935–1936. This year the enrollment of graduate students was 225 in the summer session and 148 during the regular session.

Admitted to Council

Sigma Gamma Rho sorority has been admitted as a full-fledged member of the national Pan-Hellenic Council. Sigma Gamma Rho was one of the original organizers of the national Pan-Hellenic Council which was formed in December, 1927, at Indianapolis, but when the constitution was adopted, Sigma Gamma Rho felt that it did not qualify and therefore withdrew and devoted its energies to building up its organization to the standard of the Pan-Hellenic Council members. It now is fully qualified and Mrs. Bertha M. Black, Grand Basileus, has been notified of the new standing.

CONFERENCE PHOTOS

The September issue will contain two pages of photographs from the Detroit conference of the N.A.A.C.P. which could not be included in this issue because the space was reserved for graduates.

Some few photos of graduates which could not be handled in this issue will appear in the September issue.

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Editorials

"Mind Your Own Business"

AN interesting, but not new aspect of the 28th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Detroit June 29-July 5 was the belief of certain local leaders and professional men that the program of an annual *national* conference, concerned with the *national* problems of the Negro, should be submitted to a local committee for its approval.

In Detroit at least two ministers of the gospel, one an influential Episcopalian and the other a leading Baptist, were so aroused over the fact that the broad labor movement, the Committee for Industrial Organization, was on the program of the N.A.A.C.P. that they preached on the iniquity of the N.A.A.C.P. and its leaders and on the evil men at the head of the C.I.O. Leaving out the personalities which the gentlemen of the cloth dealt out in generous portions, their argument boiled down to a defense of the Ford Motor Company (which was not mentioned on the N.A.A.C.P. program) and to the declaration that the N.A.A.C.P. should look after its business of securing the rights of Negroes and remain non-partisan in matters of labor.

The Negro politicians all along have maintained that the N.A.A.C.P. should remain non-partisan in politics and go about the business of securing the rights of Negroes. A great many colored people interested in segregated schools for one reason or another maintain that the N.A.A.C.P. should not meddle in the school question, but should attend to the business of securing the rights of Negro citizens. Negro business men who have a very hard time in competition with other business men contend that the N.A.A.C.P. should forget all economic laws and be on their side no matter what the conditions. The hard-working Negro professional men are always declaring the N.A.A.C.P. should keep its nose out of hospitals, clinics, and health matters and go on securing the rights of Negroes. The timid Negroes, in the areas where they are burned alive and trampled in the dust 365 days a year would have the N.A.A.C.P. secure the rights of the race, but in a nice, friendly, handshaking, patient, polite manner.

To all of this the N.A.A.C.P. can make but one answer: all these things are our business. They are the business of any organization that is truly national in scope and that seeks to push forward a national program. If a little local group is tread upon here and another local group is pinched a bit there, those are but the incidental hardships of the war for a much greater objective. If the two greatly disturbed divines in Detroit feel called upon to attack their one great national organization because of their love for what Mr. Ford has done for Negroes in Detroit, we invite them to Mr. Ford's plants in Edgewater, N. J., Chester, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Kansas City, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., and ask them if they will find anything in those places to cause them to don the garments of the Lord and preach a holy defense of the 800-million-dollar Ford Motor Company.

The spectacle of poor preachers, ministering to the needs of poor people whose lot from birth to death is to labor for a pittance, rising to frenzied, name-calling defense of a billionaire manufacturer is enough to make the Savior Himself weep.

These local arrangements of various situations between the races are a hangover from the paternalism of ante-bellum and post Civil War days. They are opportunistic and haphazard, following no economic pattern and no coherent philosophy.

Now, of course, there will have to be local techniques of survival which will continue for many years. The point is that over and above these hard-driven or cunningly contrived local arrangements there must be a recognition of certain truths as they affect the race as a whole. There must be constant progress toward an ideal.

For a national organization, concerned with the welfare of 12,000,000 Negroes, ninety-five per cent of whom work with their hands, to have held a national conference and ignored a discussion of the biggest labor movement in a quarter century would have been a farce deserving nation-wide condemnation. And to the very small clique of Detroiters or Atlantans, or St. Louisans, or Chicagoans bulwarked by local arrangements which give them a modicum of security, who shout: "mind your own business," we reply simply that we are minding our business, the business of formulating and pushing a national program designed to benefit the millions who cannot make individual arrangements for their welfare.

Congratulations to Philadelphia

THE board of education of Philadelphia has wiped out the color line in the school system. Heretofore the board has maintained two lists for eligible teachers, one for colored and one for whites. On July 9, however, it was announced in the Philadelphia dailies that seven Negro teachers have been named for the next school year to schools which have had only white teachers in the past, and two white teachers have been named to schools having colored principals.

Dr. John P. Turner, only colored member of the school board, announces that from now on, "the only consideration in the appointment of teachers will be efficiency regardless of color."

By taking this step Philadelphia joins New York and a small number of other cities in the North which have employed Negro teachers on a merit basis. The New York board of education cannot even tell how many Negro teachers it has employed because no record is kept by racial designation.

The tremendous importance of this step by America's third largest city cannot be overestimated. The broad base of our democracy is our public school system. As long as that system recognizes and perpetuates differences based on so superficial a thing as race, our development as a true democracy will be retarded. The Negro teachers of Philadelphia stand to gain by the new arrangement, as do the Negro children, even though some of the teachers and some of the pupils may have to work harder to maintain themselves. But these gains, while important, are minor beside the truths which will be taught white teachers and white children. It will become harder and harder to make young white Philadelphians accept the old myths about Negroes after they have sat at the feet of competent Negro instructors. They may not come to love the race, but they will never again swallow the old hokum. The process of education will be slow, for the number reached each year will be small, but eventually we may look for the respect upon which the races will develop a mutually progressive democratic citizenship.

Dr. Turner deserves the thanks of everyone for his efforts toward this end and Philadelphia is to be congratulated on this forward step. Let others now do likewise.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Detroit Conference Largest in History

AFTER selecting Columbus, O., for the 1938 conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, delegates to the Detroit meeting of the association closed the largest conference in the history of the N.A.A.C.P. on July 4 with a huge mass meeting in the auditorium of Cass Technical high school where Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, of New York, and Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, pledged an unending fight against mob violence and for the enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.

Final registrations in the last two days of the conference brought the total of paid registered delegates well past the 600 mark.

Congressman Gavagan delivered two speeches Sunday afternoon, the first over radio station WWJ of the Detroit *News* and the second at the mass meeting and in both, he told of the victorious fight in the House to get his anti-lynching bill passed and urged his audiences to bring the utmost pressure to bear upon the Senate to secure action on the bill at this session. Walter White, who spoke also over WWJ and at the closing mass meeting, reviewed the work of the N.A.A.C.P. along all fronts and pledged the organization to continue to carry forward a program for justice and equality for Negro Americans.

Following welcoming addresses on the opening night of the conference by Judge Ira W. Jayne, member of the board of directors, and Dr. James J. McClendon, vice-president of the Detroit branch, the opening address was delivered to the delegates by Dr. Louis T. Wright, of New York, chairman of the board of directors. Dr. Wright scored the inequalities in public health work and called the treatment of the Negro public by these agencies "murderous." The speaker declared against all forms of segregation and discrimination in the training of Negroes and in the administration of public health agencies. After reviewing the work of the N.A.A.C.P. along many fronts, Dr. Wright declared:

Demands Equality

"But there is another battle of fundamental significance which has not been publicized as much as the other fights, but which is of paramount importance to the very survival of the race itself; that is to say, that the National Association for years has been fighting the appalling and scandalous neglect of Negro health by public and private medical agencies having control of medical care and treatment.

"There is no use saving the Negro from being lynched, or educating him for sound citizenship if he is to die prematurely as a result of murderous neglect by America's health agencies solely on account of his race or color. Fundamentally, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands for Negroes receiving the identical health service which every other citizen of this nation enjoys. By that we mean the free, unrestricted and identical use of every health agency afforded by municipal, state or Federal government. We demand for Negroes the identical health protection as regards sanitation, housing and sewerage disposal. We demand for Negroes the same complete health coverage afforded all other citizens by the elected or appointed public health officials of the city-county, state and national public health services. This health protection and health coverage cannot be achieved in a truly democratic American way except by the training, integration and utilization of competent Negro professional personnel in the common battle against disease and injury. Illness, injury and germs draw no color line; and some day America will voluntarily learn or else be taught by bitter experience this basic law of nature, that disease does not select its victims on the basis of race, or creed or color.

"We demand that every medical school in the country open its doors without segregation to qualified Negro students who are candidates for admission, and that they be given every clinical privilege without any covert or subtle restrictions. We demand their admission to every established hospital for interneship and post-graduate training. We demand their appointment and placement on the staffs of these institutions on the basis of merit; and we will fight every little cheap artifice and tricky device which deprives them of these opportunities because of color. We call the mayors of cities, the governors of states and the President of the United States to see that this recognition of citizenship is granted."

No C.I.O. Color Line

The conference on Wednesday night, July 30, heard Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, speak on the general objectives of his organization and the C.I.O. He asserted that the only move by which labor could be advanced was for workers to recognize that they are a definite class and all go forward together. Mr. Martin cited numerous specific instances in the U.A.W. to prove the absence of a color line in the C.I.O. type of union. He said the U.A.W. had Negro organizers and that Negro workers were officers of some unions that had as much as 50 per cent white membership.

Also on Wednesday night the delegates heard a review of the relief work that has been carried on by the federal government through its numerous agencies. The address was delivered by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro affairs for the United States Department of the Interior.

"More than $12,000,000 has been expended by the Federal Government in secondary schools for Negroes in the South. Twelve PWA hospitals for Negroes have been constructed. Fifty-one PWA low-rent housing projects have been undertaken by the Government, providing 7,000 low-income Negro families with homes. In 20 cities, in which 30 PWA building projects have been pursued, $10,000,000 in wages have been disbursed by the Government, and 2,000,000 Negro workers, or 8 per cent of the total, have been employed."

In his speech to the conference, July 1, on the youth night program, J. E. Spingarn, national president of the association, told of the early struggles of the N.A.A.C.P. and reviewed some of its major victories and urged the youth councils and college chapters of the association to carry on in the militant spirit of those who had preceded them. He urged, however, that the battle for equal rights must be carried on in the American way under our system of laws and government.

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From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Kayoed More Than Braddock!

Honolulu (Hawaii) *Star-Bulletin*

JOE LOUIS knocked out more than a heavyweight champion in yesterday's epic encounter.

There had been a favorite rumor, told and retold, that a man of Louis's race when once beaten is cowed. He couldn't come back. He lacked an essential Anglo-Saxon quality—that quality of never knowing when you are licked.

That legend was still good at lunch time yesterday. Today it's an exploded myth.

Louis floored another popular fallacy for the final count. You remember all that extravagant publicity in Louis's earlier days? He was a miracle, the Brown Bomber, the fistic wonder of the age. Then the publicity bubble was pricked. Louis was knocked out. He was only a dub. He had been made by the sports columns. Everybody had been wrong. Many could hardly believe the news.

Now all that is spun round again. The dopesters were right in the first place, wrong in the second place, now right again.

Fact is, of course, Louis yesterday knocked out all these pretensions and prophecies. He is not a miracle man; not a dub. Just not good enough at one time and too good at another—like anybody else, in any line of fighting.

Louis must have gone a long way, too, toward giving the ultimate quietus to both an obsequious inferiority complex among his own people and a supercilious superiority complex in some other quarters. In the ring, on the track, and elsewhere, too, it is gradually coming about that a man's a man for a' that.

Out of this second Negro heavyweight championship of the world, along with the astonishing Olympic records of Negro athletes, there should develop an increased mutual respect between two races that fate has joined together in the making of an America with justice for all.

Out in Maryland, a colored man by the name of William B. Gibbs, Jr., has brought suit to compel the Board of Education of Montgomery County to equalize his salary with that of the white teachers of the same rank, experience, etc. The Board of Education immediately filed a demurrer to the petition, setting forth that it should not be required to answer Gibb's complaint. But the Circuit Court overruled the demurrer and required the defendants to answer.—St. Louis, Mo., *Argus.*

The *Richmond Planet* gives its unqualified endorsement to the movement to organize a chain of cooperative stores controlled by Negroes in this city. If, and when the Red Circle Cooperative Stores are opened, a forward step will have been made to meet the unemployment challenge as it relates to trained and qualified young men and women who are yearly emerging from our high schools and colleges. The idea will materialize, if Richmond Negroes have enough sense to patronize these stores and thereby make their dollars do a double duty, viz., supply their physical needs and at the same time open up avenues of employment for their children.—Richmond *Planet.*

This month after six years of misery in the Alabama prisons, eight of the nine Scottsboro boys are again facing the court of Judge W. W. Callahan in Decatur for trial of a crime which all but the prejudiced officials of Alabama are now conceding they are not guilty.—New York *Age.*

Whatever we might think of Captain Joshua Cockburn's desire to live in an exclusive white neighborhood in New York State or of his defense of his right to remain there by denying that he was a "Negro," is beside the point. The issue that confronts us is the ruling of the New York judge that an American citizen can be prevented from purchasing property which has been offered for sale to the general public. The judicial argument that a covenant (which was set up to "jim crow" Negroes) is "neither contrary to public policy nor in conflict with the United States Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment," does not make sense to our lay mind. . .—Boston *Chronicle.*

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, is trying to end jim crowism in the Civilian Conservation Corps in his state. He is running up against the same stone wall of government evasion and circumlocution characteristic of Washington officials regardless of political affiliation.

Governor Lehman telegraphed to Major Robert Fechner, director of the CCC, protesting against an alleged ban upon Negroes being enrolled in the CCC in New York State. . .

Major Fechner replied that the CCC enrollments were based upon the census of 1930 and that a Negro quota was based upon the relationship of the Negro population to the whole population.

We submit that this is a wholly pernicious arrangement which not only puts the federal government in the business of promoting jim crowism, but flies in the face of these realities of the situation which is being daily stressed in Washington. . .

Moreover, even on a racial basis, taking the 1930 census as a standard was unsound, for the simple reason that whereas the Negroes constitute almost TEN PER CENT of the population, they constitute almost TWENTY PER CENT of the unemployed.

So there should be ALMOST TWICE as many colored as white boys, proportionately, enrolled in the CCC. Instead, colored youth finds only HALF its needs met by this agency because of the vicious system of segregation. . .—Pittsburgh *Courier.*

At the instance of the Italian program at Addis Abba the world has been treated to a mass killing unprecedented in modern civilization. Such reliable newspapers as the London *Daily Times,* London *Daily Herald,* the Manchester *Guardian,* all give detailed revelation of the slaughtering of over 6,000 Ethiopians, men, women and children, in and around Addis Abba since February 19. . .

Yet this is the Roman way of carrying civilzation to Ethiopia. A new Cato rules in Ethiopia and like the Cato of old, this new Carthage must be destroyed. What are we to understand about the murder of 6,000 Ethiopians? Was it just a temporary lapse from decency, or was it a carefully planned episode of international murder? Is Ethiopia to be continually ruled by a succession of brilliant but unscrupulous gangsters?. . .—Chicago *Defender.*

Detroit Conference

(*Continued from page* 242)

"No group of people, nor all the people together, should expect perfect conditions of life in this world. But it is just that impossibility of attaining perfection which gives every man courage to fight—cleanly and uprightly—fight for the rights and privileges in society which he knows are the just heritage of all men, and to get as near perfection as he can.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has done much to bring the Negro privileges of citizenship, education, safety from mob violence, freedom from race discrimination, in the last 28 years.

"The fight is by no means entirely won. I am saying that it will never be won—for the fight is never completely won for any man or nation or race. But we shall go on with high courage, and I ask you young people to fight with the same courage your predecessors have shown in the last 28 years."

Spingarn Medal Night

The mass meeting Friday night, July 2, with Governor Frank Murphy presenting the 23rd Spingarn medal to Walter White, proved to be the high point of the conference. The largest crowd of the entire session was present with people packed into the hall at the rear of the church auditorium and utilizing every available inch of space on the lower floor and in the balcony. More than 1000 persons were turned away.

The occasion was marked by the presence of four Spingarn medalists on the platform. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who won the medal in 1935, presided; Dr. Henry T. Hunt, who was awarded the medal in 1930, was on the platform; Dr. James Weldon Johnson, awarded the medal in 1925, was one of the speakers of the evening.

Dr. Johnson, in a thoughtful address entitled "Leadership and the Times," drew frequent applause from the packed auditorium and many persons declared it was one of the finest speeches in his long career of distinguished public service.

The speaker paid tribute to the leadership of the past declaring that it is not to be condemned because it does not arise to the present situation; but he declared that new ideas in leadership must constantly be developed to keep pace with the ever changing situation.

"The situation that we call the race problem is not static. It is not like a problem in mathematics; that is, one involving fixed factors and given rules with which it is to be worked out to an invariable result. The situation is steadily shifting. New factors continue to enter and the rules are subject to change. So the crux of the problem constantly shifts. It is not what it was a hundred years ago, or fifty or twenty or even ten years ago. And each shift implies a higher issue. It is from this

Senior and Youth delegates who attended 28th Annual

fact that we can always draw fresh hope, deeper faith, and higher courage. In the most perplexing, disheartening moment of the present we can glance back over the shifting scenes of three centuries and see how far we have come. And we can feel with certainty that the way can be no rougher in the future than it has been in the past, and therefore no power this side of God's heaven can keep us from pressing forward.

"There is an old idea of leadership to which most of us still cling; the idea of a single leader who combines within himself all the elements of leadership necessary for our guidance and salvation, of a Moses who will certainly deliver us out of the hands of the Egyptians. The day for that type of leadership is past. The present situation requires a diversified leadership. The leadership of many minds united on a common objective. The situation requires leadership on all the fronts of the single battle in which we are engaged. We must have leaders in the fight for civil equality, for industrial equality, for political equality, for educational equality, and for social equality."

The Governor Speaks

In his speech formally presenting the Spingarn medal to Mr. White, Governor Murphy declared:

"Because Walter White has, then, with outstanding taste and good judgment, represented his people; because Walter White has with courage investigated lynchings and race riots—all of which is akin to the sort of thing that is being bred in some circles today and that is being indoctrinated into certain groups of the human family unless others stand up and deplore it and castigate it and say, 'We are against it,' and lead our people away from it—and because Walter White represents everything that is fine in a Christian gentleman; and because Walter White is an educated person and I see and understand it; I want him to know that your Governor, speaking for you tonight, is honored and privileged to award to him the Spingarn medal."

Tribute to the work of others both as investigators of lynchings and as lobbyists for a federal anti-lynching bill was paid by Mr. White in his response to the speech of Governor Murphy. He named Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Martha Gruening, Roy Nash, William Pickens and others for their dangerous investigations of lynching in the early days of the association and he recalled with admiration the lobbying done for the Dyer anti-lynching bill in 1921-22 under the direction of James Weldon Johnson.

"I am deeply moved," he said, "by the tribute you have paid me and by the award to me of the Spingarn Medal.

"Just as Mr. Johnson said so brilliantly, we do not have individual leaders, and we do not need them. We are all working together, marching shoulder to shoulder toward a common goal.

"I hope I shall always be able to do

(*Continued on next page*)

Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Detroit, Mich., June 29-July 4, 1937

Theus Photo

the things which James Weldon Johnson has said—keep humble and be able to carry on in order that we all may be able to make this a cleaner and better and more decent world in which to live."

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Bethune said:

"This is a great day for the Negroes of America, for the Negroes of the world. This is a great day in which we are living. I would rather be living today, with the opportunity for service, than in any other day in the history of the world.

"We are here gathered, from all over the United States of America, thinking in terms of a finer and a more thorough integration and participation of the Negroes in the great American life and program. We have been giving our best in thought during the past twenty-seven years and tonight we are here to think and to concentrate upon achievements and to give recognition to those who have served and served well in pioneering, who have used courage, and great courage, in the interpretation of the needs, the possibilities, the opportunities, of the Negroes of this country."

Spotlight on Labor

In the discussion groups during the day the question of Negro labor and its relation to labor organizations held the spotlight. The C.I.O. and the extent to which Negro labor should commit itself to the new movement was heatedly debated following the speech of John P. Davis on Wednesday morning, June 30. Other topics which claimed the attention of the delegates were relief and social security; the fight against inequalities in public education; civil rights and civil rights legislation; the ballot and disfranchisement in the South; and a variety of topics having to do with organization problems of the N.A.A.C.P.

The fight in the resolutions committee, of which Henry W. Sweet, of Detroit, was chairman, centered around the question of endorsing the Committee for Industrial Organization by name and after two days and nights of meeting, the committee decided upon a resolution which declared in part:

"We urge upon Negro workers, that they go into no labor organization blindly but that instead they appraise critically the motives and practices of all labor unions and that they bear their full share of activity and responsibility in the building of a more just and more intelligent labor union movement."

Speakers at the day sessions were: Thurgood Marshall, New York; John P. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Ga.; Alfred E. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Fred B. Jones, Detroit; Leon A. Ransom and Doxey A. Wilkerson, Washington, D. C.; John C. Dancy and Senator Charles C. Diggs, Detroit; C. A. Hansberry, Chicago; Gertrude B. Stone, Washington, D. C.; Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis; Roscoe Dumjee, Oklahoma City; Charles Chandler, Muskogee, Okla.; Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland, Ohio; William Pickens, New York; Irwin T. Dorch, Boston, Mass.; Gloster B. Current, Detroit; A. A. Andrews, Canton, Ohio; J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, Ala.; L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland; and Daisy E. Lampkin, Juanita E. Jackson and Roy Wilkins of the national office staff. William T. McKnight of Toledo, Ohio, presided at the legislative session of the conference on the closing business day, July 3. At this session the resolutions were adopted and the place of meeting for 1938 was selected. The other item of business was the election of three members of the nominating committee to nominate candidates for the board of directors to be elected at the annual meeting in January, 1938. The conference elected Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta, Ga.; Irwin T. Dorch, Boston, Mass.; and William T. McKnight, Toledo, Ohio. These three persons, together with three members selected by the board of directors, and the chairman of the board will form the nominating committee which will meet in New York early in October.

Conference Resolutions

LYNCHING

We extend our congratulations and sincere thanks to the 218 members of the House of Representatives who signed the Gavagan discharge petition which forced a vote in the House of Representatives on the Gavagan anti-lynching bill, and to the 277 members of the House of Representatives who on April 15th voted for passage of the bill. We especially thank Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, of New York, and the other members of the House of Representatives who successfully overcame bitter opposition and chicanery to prevent passage of the bill.

We express our thanks to those United States Senators who are fighting for passage of the bill by the Senate. We call upon the Majority Leader, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, to put forth every effort to insure an immediate vote upon the bill. We pledge our support to Senators Robert F. Wagner and Frederick Van Nuys, the Senate sponsors of the bill, and urge upon them and upon others of the overwhelming majority in the Senate for the bill, as revealed by recent polls, to let nothing prevent a definitive vote on the bill at this session of the Seventy-fifth Congress.

We call upon the president of the United States to use his executive influence to secure the passage of the Gavagan-Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-lynch bill in this session.

CIVIL SERVICE

We respectfully urge upon the President that he issue an executive order revoking Civil Service Rule VII which authorizes the Civil Service Commission to certify for appointment to any position open under Civil Service rules the three highest eligibles on the list instead of the ranking eligible, and permits the appointing officer to select any one among said three eligibles instead of the ranking eligible. The latitude thus created has been one of the chief means of denying to Negro citizens positions to which they are rightfully entitled by virtue of competitive tests, solely on the ground of prejudice of the appointing officer against race or color, and a device used to give appointments to other persons whose ratings and qualifications are inferior to those of Negro eligibles in many instances.

We further urge the President to take affirmative action to combat the discrimination against the appointment or promotion of Negroes in the Federal service by issuing an executive order that in certification and appointment under Civil Service rules there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color, and that appointment of the highest ranking applicant be mandatory.

We further urge that finger prints be used instead of photographs, as means of identification.

We further urge that all United States Post Offices with carrier services establish and maintain a Seniority Rule and the Efficiency Rating System.

EDUCATION

We pledge our full energies to continue an unrelenting fight to remove racial discrimination in all levels of public education, from the nursery through the state university, so that future generations of Negro citizens will enjoy every benefit of public education equally with other citizens of the country.

We condemn the existence, extension, or spread of segregated schools in the American educational system.

This association urges president Roosevelt and Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, chairman of President's Advisory Educational Committee to appoint a Negro on such committee.

We deplore and condemn the unfavorable and derogatory publicity with which the press, radio and movies stigmatize the Negro; and urge upon the American press, radio and other means of publicity to treat more justly the position and status of the American Negro.

Since the unequal economic status of the several states creates a need for federal subsidy for education, and since at the present time Negroes do not receive a proportionate share of public funds for education, this association recommends federal subsidy to education with the provision that Negroes be guaranteed a just and proportionate share of the funds based upon the population, and that the states make reports of the disbursements of such funds to the secretary of the Department of the Interior.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We pledge ourselves to continue the fight for Civil Rights legislation in every state in the union and the District of Columbia until Negro Citizens enjoy the full privileges of public accommodations and Civil Rights with other citizens of the country.

We deplore the tendency or practice toward discrimination and segregation in the use and enjoyment of projects being built by federal funds, such as swimming pools, public parks, educational centers and nursery schools.

We insist on a policy of non-discrimination in all public recreational areas and all projects for public health and enjoyment financed in part or whole of public funds, city, state or federal.

We endorse the Kopplemann Bill H. R. 5333, now pending in Congress of United States for Civil Rights for District of Columbia.

RESTRICTIVE CONVENANTS

We pledge ourselves to a fight to the end against property convenants which attempt to restrict Negro residents and owners of property to the least desirable neighborhoods in any community with resulting congestion, increase of rents and development of an American ghetto. We call upon all socially minded people to see that Negro citizens have the same right to live in decent neighborhoods as any other citizens and that they have the right to reside wheresoever they choose without color discrimination.

We condemn all attempts by Federal, State or municipal governments to establish racial segregation in low cost housing as being a denial of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of direct conflict with decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We protest the action of those judges who uphold such restrictive convenants and place the authority of government behind the enforcement of such convenants, and call upon the legislatures of every state to pass legislation outlawing all convenants or agreements which attempt to restrict the ownership or occupancy of real estate on the ground of race, creed or color.

LOW COST HOUSING

We appreciate the efforts of the Federal Government, supplemented by assistance of communities, to provide model residences for low-cost housing for the poor and we urge that this program be continued, with special reference to the blighted areas in which Negro workers are forced to live.

We protest any race discrimination in selecting the tenants or occupants of any low cost housing projects fostered or financed in whole or in part from public funds.

SHARECROPPERS

Once again we pledge our unremitting support of all sincere and intelligent efforts of sharecroppers, to achieve economic independence. We urge upon the Congress passage of adequate legislation which will directly benefit sharecroppers, and a close guard against passage of legislation which may be misused for the benefit of those who now exploit sharecroppers.

THE NEGRO VOTE AND POLITICAL ACTION

We recognize the increased interest and activity of Negro voters in the 1936 election. We pledge ourselves to continue critical examination of issues and candidates and to urge Negro voters, especially in the seventeen states which have a total vote of 281 in the electoral college, and in which the Negro vote potentially holds the balance of power, to use that power for the welfare of the greatest number of Americans, and not blindly or selfishly.

It shall be the policy of the association that neither the association nor any of its branches as branches or organizations shall engage or participate in partisan politics, but this does not restrict the freedom of all members as individuals.

REDUCTION IN RELIEF

As American citizens, we ask no special favors. In the reductions in W.P.A., N.Y.A. and other relief agencies we do not think it amiss to point out to those in authority that reductions on a racial basis will work great hardship upon the Negro. This is true because of the fact that in such reemployment as has taken place the rate of reemployment of Negroes has been notably smaller than that of white Americans. We ask, therefore, that this circumstance be taken into consideration in W.P.A. and N.Y.A. reductions, and urge that the reduction of Negroes on W.P.A. and N.Y.A. rolls be based upon the relative rate of reemployment of Negroes in relation to the reemployment rates of other races.

LABOR UNIONS

We demand of Congress and of every state legislation which will prevent any unit organization or association from being the employee representative of the workers in any shop, or office in the industrial, business or agricultural enterprise which discriminates against or excludes any worker because of race, creed, color or political affiliation.

We urge upon Negroes, that as a matter of necessity and importance, they study and follow closely the activities of the various labor organizations.

The N.A.A.C.P. condemns the discriminatory practices of any labor organization on account of race, creed or color.

We urge upon Negro workers, that they go into no labor organization blindly but that instead they appraise critically the motives and practices of all labor unions and that they bear their full share of activity and responsibility in the building of a more just and more intelligent labor union movement.

SCOTTSBORO

Nine innocent Negro boys are now in their seventh year of imprisonment in the now notorious Scottsboro cases, despite the fact that no informed and unbiased person entertains any doubt whatever of their complete innocence of the crime of rape. We urge the Honorable Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama, and the Honorable A. A. Carmichael, Attorney General of that state, to initiate and carry forward the proper legal steps to free these innocent defendants and by so doing to repair the damage to the prestige and good name of that state and to the welfare and lives of the defendants.

To the Scottsboro defendants themselves, and parents and friends, we again pledge our unqualified support in the manner which is deemed best and wisest to the end that the defendants may be restored to freedom.

DISFRANCHISEMENT

We vigorously condemn the continued negation and also flouting of the express provisions of the Federal Constitution assuring to all qualified citizens the right to vote. In the event of continued disfranchisement of Negro Americans on the basis of race and color by certain southern states, we urge upon the Congress of the United States the enactment of legislation to prohibit continuance of such practices and, in the event of the refusal of such states to comply with the clear mandate of the Federal Constitution on this matter to place the party primary machinery in national and congressional elections under the direct control of Federal law and to reduce representation of those states in the House of Representatives in proportion to such disfranchisement.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL PROJECTS

We request the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to make mandatory the inclusion of clauses in all contracts for work paid for in whole or in part by the Federal Government, which would prohibit discrimination in employment under such contracts on account of race, creed or color, or political affiliation.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

We stand unequivocally and irrevocably opposed to the neglect of the American Negro's health by city, county, state and federal medical health agencies because of color.

We pledge ourselves to an active and sustained fight throughout the country against this menace.

Our object is to make available the facilities of each hospital, medical school, and health agency, through direct political action and aroused public opinion, to the end that identical opportunities in medical services be furnished to all Negro citizens. This would at once remove at least one-half of their present disabilities — economically, politically, and otherwise.

The medical set-ups in this country place an added tax burden upon Negro tax payers because they do not receive their share of health budgets. This, of course, is taxation without representation and super-imposed upon this unjust principle of taxation is the murderous neglect of the health of colored citizens by our official health agencies. This is a fight to protect the health of all American citizens, regardless of color, through a satisfactory improvement in the hospital and health conditions of each segment of our country's population.

This is a challenge to all courageous citizens to enlist in the long hard, struggle that lies ahead.

DISCRIMINATION IN ARMY AND NAVY AND OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

We vigorously condemn the continued employment discrimination against Negroes in the Army and Navy, and other federal governmental departments, contrary to the spirit of democracy for which our country is supposed to stand.

We urge the president to use his broad powers of authority to stop such grossly unfair policy toward American citizens merely because of race or color, and ask the same privileges of employment, promotion and recognition for Negroes as are accorded other citizens.

SOCIAL SECURITY

We recommend that the Congress of the United States and the legislature of the several states enact such legislation as may be necessary to include agricultural workers and domestic employees, inasmuch as the great majority of Negro employables fall within these classes, and at present are excluded from the benefits to be derived from such legislation.

DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC PROJECTS

We insist that there be no discrimination in administrative positions for public projects financed by public funds and we call on W.P.A. Administrator Harry A. Hopkins to

(*Continued on next page*)

see that in each state and community representatives of the Negro citizenry are appointed in administrative positions to serve all people, regardless of race, color or creed.

BUSINESS

Owing to the seriousness of the unemployment problem affecting the Negro throughout the nation, and believing that increased employment within the group may help all alleviate existing conditions.

We urge the further development of and support to Negro business, consistent with ethical practices essential to the operation of successful enterprises.

We also urge support of businesses operated by others affording Negroes an appreciable and just representation of employment, and request that careful consideration be given by colored people everywhere to this important question.

Texas Branches Form State Conference

A most successful meeting of 44 delegates from Texas branches was held in Dallas June 18 and 19 where a permanent state conference of branches was organized and the following officers elected: president, R. D. Evans; first vice-president, C. E. Fitzgerald; second vice-president, C. F. Richardson; third vice-president, L. L. Haynes; secretary, A. Maceo Smith; treasurer, Mrs. P. L. Lubin; assistant secretary, Mrs J. W. Anderson. These officers, together with the following persons, composed the board of directors: Dr. C. A. Whittier, John W. Rice, Dr. S. W. Geiser, Mrs. Olivia C. Fuller, R. Q. Mason.

The resolutions adopted by the conference urged the organization of branches and youth councils in all cities; criticized the reductions in WPA and asked for an investigation of the non-employment of Negroes in executive and administrative capacities; called upon the legal committee to study the whole problem of distribution of public school funds; urged the support of the student aid bill in the special session of the legislature in September; asked for the establishment of a state university for Negroes and the separation of Prairie View from the administration of the A. and M. system of colleges; called upon all branches and other agencies to carry on a state-wide campaign for free exercise of the ballot in all public elections; demanded the encouragement of Negro business; pledged support of the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill; urged revision of federal election laws to bring primary elections under federal jurisdiction; declared for labor legislation to benefit Negroes; endorsed amendments to the social security act to include domestics and farmers; pledged aid to sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

Dr. B. E. Howell was elected temporary chairman of the state meeting. R. D. Evans, member of the board of directors, spoke at the opening session and at the public meeting Friday night, June 18. During the day three panel discussions were held on the following subjects: "Ways and Means of Attaining an Equitable Distribution of Public School Funds for Texas Negroes," "Discrimination and Legal Redress," "The Texas Negro and the Ballot."

It was voted to hold the next state conference in June, 1938, in Houston.

Branch News

A meeting of delegates from nine branches of the N.A.A.C.P. in **Westchester county, New York,** was held June 28 for the purpose of organizing a campaign to appeal the decision of the court which ousted Captain and Mrs. Joshua H. Cockburn from their $20,000 home in Edgemont Hills, near White Plains. The court's action was taken upon a plea by a white neighbor of the Cockburns which held that the land was restricted against purchase or occupancy by persons of Negro descent. The meeting June 28 formed a protective league and plans were initiated for raising funds to appeal the Cockburn case.

The **Little Rock, Ark.,** branch held its regular meeting June 13.

The **Roanoke, Va.,** branch discussed plans for its membership campaign at its meeting June 24.

The **Muskegon, Mich.,** branch closed its membership drive June 21 and will install officers this month.

The **Morgantown, W. Va.,** branch elected officers on June 24 and made application for its charter.

The organization of a branch of the N.A.A.C.P. in **Beckley, W. Va.,** and vicinity is being carried on.

The **Greene county** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was organized June 18 in Wheeling, W. Va.

The **Suffolk, Va.,** branch held its regular meeting June 13.

The **Lynchburg, Va.,** branch sponsored a meeting July 8 with William H. Harrison, former assistant attorney general of Illinois, as the principal speaker: His subject was "The Negro's Future in American Politics." The first report on the citizenship campaign being conducted by the branch was made June 29 with the following workers rendering reports: W. G. Anderson, the Rev. S. A. Jordan, John H. Hughes, Jr., the Rev. Harold D. Clark, Harvey W. Graves, the Rev. W. R. Frye, J. W. Harper, Henry A. Davis, Jr., the Rev. W. F. Elliott, Benjamin H. Scott, L. W. Diuguid, Mrs. H. P. Weeden, the Rev. J. A. Carter.

Steven H. Williamson, a graduate of the Madison, N. J., high school in the June class, won two awards, one from the **Morris county** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. to the colored student having the highest grade in English and one from the Pro-To Club for the colored student having the highest scholastic average for four years.

The **Newburgh, N. Y.,** branch is investigating the Toy Baker case to see what, if anything, can be done to assist him. Baker is charged with second degree murder.

George Johnson, of the **Oakland, Calif.,** branch, was one of the lecturers before the Institute of International Relations June 22 to July 2 held at Mills college.

Dr. Robert O'Brian, secretary of state, was the speaker June 14 at the closing meeting of the membership campaign of the **Des Moines, Ia.,** branch. The branch secured 182 new members. Mrs. Georgine Morris won first prize which was a trip to the national conference in Detroit.

Edmund Ruffin, director of the Toledo Industrial Peace Board, spoke for the **Toledo, Ohio,** branch June 21 and praised the Negro worker as a union man. William T. McKnight was the other speaker on the program.

The **Akron, Ohio,** branch closed a successful membership drive June 20. The branch also held its annual entertainment in honor of the January and June graduates. This year there are 44 high school graduates, 3 members of the graduating class at Akron university, and one graduate at Ohio State university.

The **Bridgeport, Conn.,** branch received reports on its membership campaign at the meeting June 18.

Thurgood Marshall, of the national staff, was one of the speakers at an anti-lynching mass meeting in **Corona, L. I.,** June 24, for the United Committee for Anti-lynching Legislation. Dr. Samuel F. Jenkins presided.

Tizelle Spells, a graduate of the Morristown, N. J., high school, received a prize of $10 from the **Morris county** branch for making the highest average in English for four years in high school.

Randall Baker was the speaker for the **Pueblo, Colo.,** branch July 4. Miss Marie Bennett and Miss Rosita Hall read papers. Pazzetta Jones and Mrs. Ruth Snow and Miss Myrtle Wadsworth rendered musical numbers.

The **Media, Pa.,** branch met July 6 and held an oratorical contest and reception to graduates.

Significant in the successful **Cleveland, Ohio,** drive of last month, which produced well over $2,000, was the interracial cooperation manifested. White and colored members worked, and white and colored citizens contributed.

The Cleveland branch is proud of its emphasis upon interracialism. Its executive board contains **active,** not passive, white and colored members. Its junior branch has white and colored officers. In fighting racial discrimination, white and colored citizens unite.

When the campaign was waged in Ohio for a strong civil rights law, white and colored citizens wrote the law, and white and colored lawyers obtained its enactment by the state legislature. The Cleveland branch urges other branches to strengthen its white membership.

BABY PICTURES

A section of the December issue of The Crisis will be devoted to children. Pictures and material for this issue should be in the office of The Crisis not later than November 1.

N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council News

Largest Youth Conference

Using the theme "We build together for freedom, justice, and equality," youth delegates to the 28th annual conference in Detroit, under the guidance of discussion leaders, tackled the problems of jobs, civil liberties, school opportunities, lynching and organization with an interest and alertness which was felt throughout the conference days. It was the largest youth conference held by the N.A.A.C.P.

In the discussion group on Rural and Urban Work Opportunities led by James H. Robinson of New York City, John Dancy of the Detroit Urban League gave a national picture of the Negro in industries, public utilities, professional, domestic and personal services, municipal, state and federal employment. The problems of the sharecropper and tenant farmer were presented by John Hancock, organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Labor unions and the labor movement were discussed, and a glimpse of the C.I.O. at work received through Paul Kirk, U.A.W.A. organizer. An analysis was made of the use and importance of vocational guidance, Negro business, cooperatives, legislation and the ballot in alleviating the conditions which Negroes face as they seek work opportunities.

The relationship of the government to the young Negro worker came up for considerable discussion in the group led by Moran Weston of New York City. Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work; Alfred Edgar Smith, Administrative Assistant in the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.; and Eddie Tolan, N.Y.A. Director of Detroit, all discussed various phases of the governmental program as it affected the Negro worker.

The problems of the inequalities of school buildings, bus transportation, school terms, instructional equipment, teachers' salaries in primary and secondary schools, the inequality of expenditures for state colleges for Negroes, the discrimination on white college campuses in organizations, athletics, dormitories, and other facilities, and the inequality in graduate and professional training were analyzed in the group led by Leon Ransom of the Howard university school of law, Washington, D. C.

The white primary and other methods of keeping Negroes away from the polls, segregation statutes and civil rights legislation, court procedures unfavorable to Negroes, anti-intermarriage laws were among the issues faced in the group in civil liberties led by L. D. Reddick, of the University of Chicago.

"Why do people lynch?" was the question that sent participants in the discussion group on "Problems of Physical Security" led by St. Clair Drake of Dillard university into a searching analysis of the problem of lynching, with special emphasis on the economic basis of lynching.

Problems of the relationship of youth groups of the Association to senior branches and to the national office, program planning, membership campaigns and the perplexities which arise in the running of the organization were the order of the day in the group led by Juanita E. Jackson of the national office.

Resolutions Adopted

The youth section resolutions demanded passage of the anti-lynching bill in the present session of congress; called for the holding of a second National Youth Demonstration Against Lynching in 1938 and the coordination of all interracial and white student groups in the fight against lynching; pledged support to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union in their fight for the improvement of the conditions of sharecroppers and tenant farmers; endorsed the producers and consumers cooperatives movement; called for continued support of youth groups of the Vocational Opportunities Week sponsored by the National Urban League; urged amendment of the Social Security Act to include farm workers, domestic servants, and other occupational classes not now covered; and the inclusion of adequate safeguards in the Black-Connery Wages and Hours Bill for agricultural and domestic workers; condemned the use of photographs on Civil Service applications; pledged support to the fight against retrenchments in the N.Y.A., WPA, and the welfare services of the government; pledged to join with senior branches in the fight for the enactment of civil rights legislation in states where none exists; condemned anti-intermarriage laws; condemned the inaccuracy of the portrayal and the distortion of the Negro in the American Press; pledged support to the educational program of the association; declared against the growth of segregated schools in areas where they are not required by law; and pledged cooperation and support of the senior branches and national office of the association in the fight for the full emancipation of Negro citizens.

343 Delegates

A total of 343 delegates from 20

Virgil C. Stroud
Honor Student
A. & T. College of N. C.

Marie Boswell
Ranking Student
Virginia State

Mary Elizabeth Cline
Ranking Student
State College, Dover, Del.

W. T. Collins
Honor Graduate
Virginia Seminary

Ethel Doris Johnson
Magna cum laude
Johnson C. Smith

states and 44 cities was registered. The states from which they came: Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Texas. At Baltimore last year there were youth delegates from ten states, which were mainly in the Middle Atlantic and Mid-Western regions. The Detroit delegation came from the South and West as well.

From a questionnaire filled out by the majority of the delegates, the following facts were gleaned which give a background picture of the young people who attended the conference:

Age. Eighty-one per cent of the delegates was between 17 and 25 years of age; twelve per cent under 17 years; and seven per cent over 25 years.

Education. Twenty per cent is attending high school while 34 per cent has completed this training. Twenty-four per cent is attending college while 14 per cent has completed undergraduate collegiate and technical school courses. Eight per cent is pursuing graduate courses.

Occupations. Some of the delegates did not complete their questionnaires, so that the employment section of only 233 questionnaires could be used.

Of the fifty-one per cent who are now employed, 18 per cent is in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; 20 per cent in professional service; 20 per cent in domestic and personal service; 18 per cent in clerical occupations; 7 per cent in N.Y.A.; 5 per cent in transportation and communication; and 4 per cent in public service.

Among the delegates who were employed were a bricklayer's assistant, an auto mechanic, seven automobile workers, an apprentice to a tool maker, a Bethlehem steel worker, a carpet binder, machinist, hat blocker, wire drawer, dyer, chair caner, five mail carriers, two chauffeurs, two shoemakers, four elevator operators, two insurance agents, one mortician, five porters, one bar tender, two salesmen, sixteen teachers, nine N.Y.A., eleven domestic workers, cook, two janitors, two nurses, fourteen stenographers, four clerks, one bookkeeper, one newspaper reporter, two musicians, one switchboard operator.

Religion. Only four per cent of the delegates did not belong to some church.

Says Minorities Gain Nothing from War

"Any country is willing to share bullet-stopping, mud, disease and blood with minority groups which it discriminates against in times of peace," declared Dr. Walter Bergman of the Detroit Board of Education as he addressed the Youth Section of the conference, Thursday, July 1.

Discussing the question "Racial Minorities and the Peace Movement," Dr. Bergman pointed out that war provides a temporary equality, an equality that does not last. "Crowding in trenches does make one forget prejudices, heroism on the battlefield is rewarded regardless of color or creed, and if both die, they are buried in the same kind of grave. But," he asserted, "if one is wounded, the darker brother goes to one kind of hospital while the paler brother goes to another. And if they go back home, comparatively, the white brother goes home to job opportunities while the colored brother goes to the breadlines and relief."

He urged the youth of racial minorities to join the campaign against war now "while it is legal to say that you do not want to become cannon fodder or fertilizer for poppies."

Mrs. Bethune Speaks

In one of the most inspiring speeches of the conference, on Friday, July 2, at noon, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro affairs of the N.Y.A. declared to youth delegates that the fight for equal rights has just begun.

She stated that the world needs the courage, energy, and idealism of its youth in tackling the problems of injustice. But she warned that youth must not be hot headed or too impulsive. "You must train yourselves to get the facts and all of the facts before attacking any issue. Then approach your task with the calm born of a clear perspective," were her words.

Delegates Test Restaurants

The report of several visiting delegates that they had met with refusal of service in some of the Detroit restaurants was the spark that sent youth delegates into specific action during the conference.

Squads of delegates toured the city Thursday, July 1, and thereafter, entering in small groups the restaurants which the people of Detroit declare have traditionally balked at giving service to Negroes.

At none of the eating centers visited did they meet with discrimination. Delegates attribute this phenomenon to two facts: that the whole city was aware that the N.A.A.C.P. conference was in town, and that all of the Detroit restauranteurs have received copies of the new civil rights law which will go into effect in September. The Detroit Youth Councils plan to follow through the testing of the effectiveness of the new civil rights statute.

Activities

In the annual reports of youth councils and college chapters presented at

Dorothy Estelle Shipley
B.S., Westfield State Teachers' College

Blanche Hamilton Curtis
Ranking Student
Florida A. and M.

George Harrison Williams
Ranking Student
Prairie View State

Ruth White
Honor Student
Tuskegee

Margaret Roberson
Honor Student
Bennett College

the conference, the following activities were revealed:

Muskogee, Oklahoma, made a protest to the National Broadcasting Company and to the makers of Woodbury's Products because of the use of the word "nigger" on a commercial program which was sponsored by the Woodbury company. Replies from the general manager of Woodbury's and from NBC officials were forthcoming, apologizing for the insult and promising no reoccurrence.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, made a survey of job opportunities for young Negroes in Tulsa and presented the facts to the public through an occupational mass meeting held during Vocational Opportunities Week, April 18-25.

Indianapolis, Indiana, is at work on a project to secure the employment of Negro clerks in the stores in Negro districts.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, is fighting for the continued employment of Negro caddies who were forced to quit their jobs because of discrimination by the white caddy masters. The youth council has also developed an Interracial Goodwill Team which is touring the white youth meetings in churches and schools for the purposes of developing interracial goodwill and understanding.

Boston, Massachusetts, is in the midst of a drive to have Negro ushers and cashiers employed in those theatres operating in Negro districts.

St. Louis, Missouri, has been cooperating with the senior branch in the fight to prevent the Board of Education from erecting an elementary school to house from 800 to 900 students in the yard of the already overcrowded Vashon high school and to see that the intended new school is erected on a more desirable site. Four of the youth council members were witnesses in court when the case was aired recently. At present the case is still in court and will be resumed at the opening of the September term.

The North End council of Detroit has been conducting a series of educational open forums at the various churches in the North End district of Detroit. The programs have included news of the N.A.A.C.P. activities, i.e., investigation of the Mississippi blow torch lynchings, the anti-lynching bill in the senate, the education cases. This is their means of keeping the public constantly informed of the work of the association. Plans are under way for a drive to secure adequate recreational facilities for the North End children.

Albany, New York, has appointed a special anti-lynching committee.

On the Job Forty-Six Years

FOR forty-six years George R. King has been serving the students of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, as storekeeper of the chemistry department.

"It's a pleasure to serve them," he said in a recent interview.

Not one of the thousands of students who have appeared at the storeroom window with a request will doubt the sincerity of his words. And for the rest, a few minutes behind the scenes, in this stronghold of beakers and test-tubes, with its ceiling-high shelves neatly partitioned and labeled, its array of chemicals, its systematic record files, convinces one that Mr. King has succeeded in his ambition to handle the rush of lab students, give them what thay want, and not keep them waiting.

"We're chesty on our system," he chuckles.

It was 8 o'clock on a lab day when this reporter dropped in. Everything was ready for the six hundred students to come that day. Water bubbled in an enormous flask, apparatus for the day's experiment stood ready on a side table. "Let's see," said Mr. King, alert and smiling, in his huge rubber apron and striped cap, "You took chemistry about two years ago, didn't you?"

"I don't remember many names," he protested, disclaiming any remarkable memory. "I remember more lab numbers."

But he recognizes the faces that have passed his window, though they stretch back to the fathers of many of his present customers. One of his ambitions is to serve a third generation of the same family.

Dr. E. H. S. Bailey, former head of the chemistry department, drew George King into university service in 1891, when the latter was working on the farm of Joseph Savage, near Lawrence. Savage's outstanding mineral collection drew many university visitors to the farm, where Dr. Bailey discovered Mr. King and took him into the chemistry department as lecture room assistant. When the new chemistry department was completed in 1900, he became storekeeper. In all these years he has missed but three days' work from illness.

And in all these years he has seen no fundamental change in students. They may be a little younger. And they seem to require less rough-and-tumble excitement. From his storeroom overlooking Fowler square George King has watched the old holiday exuberance slowly dying down. But students are still the same, he maintains. "There are always some with strong personalities, and they just demand service—with a smile," he says. (It's hard to see where there could be improvement in his general run of service—or smiles.) "They wear different clothes, of course, but I haven't been interested in that since my daughter grew up." His daughter, Ruth King, fs'32, is doing social service work for the government in Lincoln, Nebr. Not only his work, but his hobbies provide George King with enjoyment. One of these is music. He has played the solo clarinet for the A.M.E. church for—well, he refused to admit exactly how many years.

GEORGE R. KING

Chemistry department storekeeper at the University of Kansas

His other hobby, glass-blowing, has gained him considerable fame around the university. Every year his glass-blowing demonstration is a feature of the department's commencement activities. The person who has never tried to manipulate glass before the blow pipe, can hardly realize the skill and dexterity revealed in Mr. King's fragile glass birds. Many are prized souvenirs of his visitors or favorite "customers."

He has some hours of credit in the university, though not enough to graduate. But his 46 years of cheerful and unfailing service make him almost a university tradition. He tried once

(*Continued on next page*)

to estimate the number of students he had served, but the figures got too big for him. It is equally impossible to estimate the number of people in whom, tucked away in memories of college days, is a picture of the chemistry storeroom and George R. King, ready for the rush with the service and the smile that he really enjoys giving.

Problems

(*Continued from page 236*)

am of the opinion that much praise of the past is a defense mechanism against the absolute failure of the present, mitigated with a defeatist attitude towards the future. Where shall we begin in our attempt to tangibly build in the new social order? To this I reply, the asking of the question reveals a lack of reflection upon our many social problems. The reason we do not know is sufficient to warrant a quest for such knowledge. The social process moves on. It knows no race, creed, or color. We must somehow dig deep into our reserves or energy and human ingenuity and bring to a focus the best that is in us. We must not wait until Sunday to think our best, until examination time to prepare for the test, until the eve of our appointment to develop a front. We must be genuine and thorough, always displaying the best that is in us. Let our every movement be on trial.

Probably nothing gives one more concern than the frequently apparent fatalistic and nonchalant attitude of many a Negro college student and educated Negro. With him, very little seems to matter except meals, sleep, and folly. Community problems are never even recognized as existing. They know nothing of their less fortunate fellowmen and care less. Their major interests are a means of keeping others illusioned.

A New Social Scheme

What then are our observations? We are facing a new social and economic scheme, the relationships in which are more complex than ever. The demand for dynamic intelligence and sound conviction are greater than at any other time in history. The Negro must keep his ears to the sounding post, his eyes upon the compass, his hand on the pulse of things, his feet in the forward path, his face toward the rising sun of a new day, and his mind upon reality and truth. His participation must be constructive if he would be a vital and necessary part of the new order. Limitations of certain opportunities make it even more necessary that he utilize every possible advantage. He must get up earliest and retire latest; work hardest; see most distantly; be most hopeful; create a means where none seems possible. He must have the "do or die" attitude. His definite behavior pattern will vary with the individual and the situation in which he must act. The important thing is a problem of attitude; in a fundamental philosophy of life. Let him recall the lesson to be taught by the Americanized Jew. He must continue to fight for equal rights, justice before the courts, equal opportunities in education, and a fair share in the good things of life. On the other hand this can not be done at the cost of those opportunities to contribute something to the general social good. He must cease to spend time restlessly chasing shadows and grouching about something which really doesn't matter much and devote more time to exploring his immediate opportunities. Like a baby, he often hungers with bread in his hands.

The challenge presents itself to the young Negro and especially those who have had educational opportunities. He can no longer sit idly by like "lazy bones" and merely observe the fleeting events as they come and go. He must keep himself well informed in matters of government and trends which have to do with the welfare of the people. He must also put his college training into action through effective participation as a citizen of the government upon every opportunity and where the opportunity is denied, there should be no let down until effective participation becomes possible.

A spirit to achieve, plus a courage to attempt, plus the power of determination based upon an insight into social trends and the needs of his people, will give to one man the power of Moses in the presence of a Pharaoh. He will certainly lead his people out. Is there a Moses today? I wonder.

Dramatic Artist

MISS MARIE BROWN

Famous for comedy character sketches and her presentations of contemporary Negro poetry, Miss Brown, who has been called "a great artist in her field" by Dr. James Weldon Johnson, goes south next season. Dr. Isaac Fisher, reviewing her Hampton Institute recital, considered her "An Opportunity for the Negro." Inquiries are welcomed by her at 558 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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Negroes and the Law

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Morgan College Prexy

DR. D. O. W. HOLMES

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, dean of the graduate school of Howard university, on July 15, notified the trustees of Morgan college, Baltimore, of his acceptance of the presidency of that institution to which he was unanimously elected June 22. The new president, who holds the A.B. degree from Howard and the A.M. and Ph.D. from Columbi , came to Howard in 1919 after fifteen years of service as teacher and officer in the Douglass high school of Baltimore and two years in Miner normal school, Washington, D. C. He was appointed dean of the college of education at Howard in 1920 and was placed in charge of the newly created graduate school in 1934.

Dr. Holmes is a member of the boards of the Family Service Association and the Northwest Settlement House of Washington, D. C. He is also a member of numerous educational associations and commissions, including the American Association of School Administrators; the National Society of College Teachers of Education; the National Commission on Character Education; the National Consultation Committee on Religion in the Colleges; the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations of the state department of education of North Carolina, the University of North Carolina and Duke university.

Gershwin Pallbearer

W. C. Handy, "father of the blues," was one of the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of George Gershwin, July 15.

Scholarship Awards

Zeta Sigma Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho sorority awarded a $100 scholarship to Miss Loretta Manning of Sumner High school, St. Louis; Omega chapter, Kokomo, Indiana, gave a $50 scholarship to Miss Laura Dunigan; Upsilon chapter, Alton, Ill., gave a $50 scholarship to Miss Lois Mann; Alpha chapter, Indianapolis, gave a follow-up scholarship of $100 to Vivian Woods.

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